The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Postal-Car Controversy—Reply of Mr. Creswell to the Presidents—Pacific Railroad Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Special Committee on Transportation held a short meeting this afternoon, at which it was decided that the committee should proceed to New-York, and examine into the postal-car difficulty. The Committee will therefore meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel April 8, and will be in session there several days, and probably until the postal-car investigation is concluded. No programme of work for the Committee for the session has yet been determined.

ACTION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Postmaster-General has made the following reply to the announcement by the railroad companies of their purpose to continue for the present the running of postal cars:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1873.

To JOHN STEVENS, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of the letter communicated the 29th inst., signed by yourself and the representatives of several other railroad companies, requesting that the notice given me under date of the 27th January last, relative to the withdrawal of railway post-office cars after the 1st of April proximo, be considered suspended for the present. The announcement made in that communication of the purpose of the companies to continue to run such cars until a sufficient time shall have elapsed to ascertain the views of the special committee charged by the Senate of the United States with the duty of considering and reporting on the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and the postal service of the country is duly noted; and, in the event that the committee obtains a hearing before the committee, I shall be happy to be present as they request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will meet in October. Perhaps it will have a few meetings at some earlier season. The only subject which it has power to investigate is the manner of electing President and Vice-President. It is understood that each member of the committee will examine the subject; and prepare a brief of his own views. When the committee meets these briefs will be presented and compared, and an attempt made to harmonize any conflicting opinions that may be found to exist.

PAYING UNITED STATES JURORS IN NEW-YORK.

As to the complaints of non-payment of jurors in the Southern District of New-York, which have found some expression in communications to THE TIMES, the Department of Justice desires to have it understood that there has been no time since last Fall when the United States Marshal for that district has not been fully supplied with funds to meet all the expenses of that court.

PERSONAL.

Vice-President Wilson left for Massachusetts last night, and Senator Howe left for Wisconsin at the same time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The comparative receipts of Internal Revenue for the first months ending Jan. 31, 1873, and Jan. 31, 1872, show an increase on the latter on spirits of about $300; fermented liquor, $200,324; tobacco, $30,813.

SURVEYS OF DISPUTED TAX LANDS.

Commissioner Douglass has sent a civil engineer to South Carolina to complete the surveys of the lands for direct taxes to the United States and authorized to be redeemed under certain conditions, in order that an accurate map may be made for the use of the internal revenue officers in making deeds, and for future use in the event of legal controversies growing out of the United States sales as to boundaries and titles.

THE TREASURY AND THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The Treasury Department, it is understood, is withholding certain moneys from the Union Pacific and Central Railroads, is acting under the following provision of a law of Congress: The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assignees on account of freights or transportation over their roads of any kind to the amount of the payments made by the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with five per cent. of the net earnings due and unapplied as provided by law. Any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and facts of the case, shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

LAST OF THE THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The Controller of Currency to-day notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $600,000 national bank notes during March, and the Secretary will to-morrow call in the balance of three per cent. certificates remaining unpaid, which will finally complete the retirement of the whole of $58,000,000 of three per cents, as provided in the act of July 12, 1870, which authorizing the issue of $54,000,000 of national bank notes.

A Sequel of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following decision was given in the Supreme Court to-day:

The State of South Carolina ex rel. Waggener vs. the Treasurer of Charleston County. The question in this case was whether the tax collector was bound to accept bills of the Bank of South Carolina in payment of taxes; the allegation being that by its charter the bills of the bank were to be receivable for all dues to the State. The County Treasurer answered that the bills were issued in 1861 and were in aid of the rebellion, and were therefore not a legal tender. The first question was found by the jury in favor of the bank, but the Court held that the clause requiring the State to receive the bills for taxes was subsequently repealed. This ruling is sustained here and the judgment is affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

The San Francisco Nitro-Glycerine Explosion Suit—Decision of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Supreme Court rendered the following decision:

Sarah E. Barrett vs. Barney et al.—This is the suit brought by Barrett to recover of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company the damages alleged to have been done to the building in which the offices in San Francisco is located by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, which caused the conflagration a few years ago. The question was whether, as common carriers, they were liable for having in their possession the fatal box, and consequently for the damage done by the explosion to other portions of the building than the rooms occupied by them. The decision below was in their favor, and it is here affirmed. The Court holds that express carriers are chargeable with knowledge of the contents of packages carried by them, and must have the right to refuse to receive packages unless their contents are known. It would be unreasonable to require them, in most cases, to accept as conclusive in every instance information given by the owner. They must be at liberty, whenever in doubt, to exercise the right of inspection of the contents as a condition of carriage. But the doctrine which would lead to such a course of business would cause great inconvenience, and seldom accomplish any good. Fortunately the law is not so unreasonable, and does not enforce such a doctrine, and the conclusion is that the carrier is not chargeable with notice of the contents of packages, and should not be held liable for an act done without his fault.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Canby's View of the Peace Commission's Work.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gen. Canby telegraphs Gen. Sherman that the Commission to the Modocs works well. He says that on the 29th inst. the Modocs again invited a conference, and Col. Gillem, with the party examining the approaches to the lava beds, had a short interview with two of the most intelligent, both, however, of the peace party. He is of opinion that they are more subdued and more amenable to reasoning than at the last interview. Canby thinks that, when the avenues of escape are closed and their supplies cut off or abridged they will come in.

Cold-Blooded Murder of Government Surveyors by Cherokees.

LEAVENWORTH, March 31.—The *Commercial* has intelligence from private sources of the murder, in cold blood, by Cherokee Indians, of Mr. Deming and three other Government surveyors, 120 miles south-west of Arkansas City, on the 26th. The men had gone a mile a half from the camp, and their bodies were found by their comrades buried in the sand. Two others of the same party, with a provision-train, have not been heard of for some time, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A young colored man named Harry Young alias Charles Williams, was arrested early this morning in Alexandria, Va., charged with the murder of Frank Hahn on last Friday night. He was brought to Washington and imprisoned at Police Headquarters. The proof against him is considered conclusive, a witness before the coroner's jury this morning swearing to his identity, and as to having seen him a short time previous to the murder, talking to the deceased, and informing him the nearest way to the Alexandria depot was through the Army Square, where the dead body of the deceased was subsequently found, with the head shockingly mangled. On an inspection of the prisoner's boot it was found that the strip of lining which had been cut off corresponded with the leather used in the preparation of the slungshot with which Hahn was beaten to death. The prisoner, about 12½ P. M. on Saturday, called at a tavern on the Virginia side of the Long bridge, and asked for whisky. He showed to the proprietor of the tavern a draft on a Baltimore bank for $220 12, asking the proprietor whether the banks in Alexandria would pay the money for it, and what time the banks were open. On his questions being answered he called for more whisky, and then took the road to Alexandria, five miles distant. This fact was communicated to Detective Clarvoe by the tavern-keeper on Saturday, and Detective McDevitt went to Baltimore and ascertained that Hahn had deposited exactly that amount in the Baltimore Bank on Friday, and had received from the bank a check. The detectives worked all day Saturday and Sunday, without intermission, being determined to accomplish their object, and last night arrested the prisoner at his house in Alexandria. It appears the negro knew of Hahn's business, and suspected he had on his person a large sum of money, and that Hahn was intoxicated on the night of the murder. The negro is of medium size, twenty-five years old, and exhibits considerable fear of the consequences of the crime. The officers have restrained from removing him from his cell for the purpose of having his picture taken, because of the intense excitement which prevails, and the threats of summary vengeance on the prisoner.

The Tornado in the South—Twenty Persons Believed to Have Been Killed—Many Others Injured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—The reports regarding the loss of life by the tornado in the vicinity of Canton, Miss., on Friday night, are contradictory. A special dispatch from Canton says: Buildings, trees, fences, and everything in the course of the storm, were handled like straws, and for a time the atmosphere seemed thick with limbs and fragments of trees, timbers from buildings, and fence-rails. Wild rumors were circulated last night as to the extent of the number killed and wounded, but it has been ascertained that only two persons were killed and fifteen to twenty injured. The number of buildings entirely destroyed is estimated at thirty. Besides a large number are damaged to a greater or less extent. A dispatch from the interior says the loss of life will reach twenty.

A dispatch from Jackson, says about a dozen houses were destroyed, one negro killed, one lady fatally injured, and a number of other persons seriously injured.

Mrs. Gaines Recovers Rent and Profits on Her Lands from the City of New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following opinion was delivered by the Supreme Court to-day:

In the case of the City of New-Orleans against Myra Clarke Gaines, No. 163, from the Circuit Court of Louisiana.—The appeal sought to reverse a decree of the court below in favor of Mrs. Gaines for $126,266 as rent and profits of lands belonging to her which had been in the possession and use of the city. Mrs. Gaines brought her action to recover possession under the former decision of this Court in her favor on the general question of her rights. The report of the master to whom the case was referred was in her favor, and the Court entered a decree thereupon accordingly. The Court direct the affirmance of the decree disallowing the exceptions thereto. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

The Opening Navigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The ice in the river opposite this city has been raised six feet by the flood, but it is held stationary by the gorge below.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Tugs are moving about in Buffalo Creek to-day, the heavy rains having rotted the ice. One tug steamed out to open water on the lake.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 31.—The ice in front of this city moved this afternoon, and now all the ice between here and New-York City is broken up. The propeller Daniel S. Miller is expected to arrive here from New-York to-morrow evening. Navigation to this point is permanently opened for the season.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., March 31.—The steamer Norwich broke a passage through the ice for the ferry-boat to-day, crushing through ice which was nearly two feet thick in places. The ferry-boat will begin running to-morrow. There is a slight freshet in the creek and river here, and all the streams in the interior of the country are somewhat swollen; but no general breaking up has yet taken place, nor any material damage occasioned by the thaw.

The Cleveland Bar Association and Judge Sherman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—The Cleveland Bar Association, this afternoon, considered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the testimony given by Judge C. T. Sherman before the committee in the recent investigation in Congress, and letters admitted by him to be genuine, evince such a want of integrity and such moral turpitude as to destroy all confidence in his judicial administration, and require that he should at once resign and relieve the Federal Court from the embarrassment consequent upon his continued occupancy of the judgeship.

Action upon the resolution was postponed, in order to give Mr. Sherman an opportunity to communicate with the association.

The Seal Fishery.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—The following reports from Newfoundland show the seal fishery to have been very satisfactory: The steamer Sherbrooke has taken 20,000 seal; steam-ship Wolf, 20,000; steam-ship Bloodhound, 25,000; steam-ship Walrus, 11,000; steam-ship Iceland, 20,000; Greenland, 1,500; City of Halifax, 6,000; Tigress, 7,000; Ranger, 8,000; Commodore, 3,000; brig Rolling Wave, 1,100; Merelin, 2,000; Mastiff, 1,000.

Two Men Fall 190 Feet from a Scaffold.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31.—A terrible accident occurred at 11½ o'clock this morning, in a new building being erected for Field, Leiter & Co., at the corner of Washington and State streets. The platform upon which a number of men were at work, putting into place iron girders for the dome of the building, gave way beneath the weight placed upon it, and precipitated Mr. Brass and Philip Menson, two of the workmen, a distance of 190 feet, to the floor of the first story, both receiving fatal injuries. F. C. Cole, of Montreal, an agent for Ramsey & Co., of that city, was standing on the lower floor, and was struck by some falling boards. He appears to have sustained some internal injuries, but will recover. A boy was also struck by falling timbers, and somewhat injured.

LATER.—Wm. Bross, one of the men injured by the fall of a platform in Messrs. Field, Lieber & Co.'s building this morning, has since died. Mr. Cole, who was caught under the falling mass, is thought will recover.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Providence print cloths market is unchanged.

The small-pox is abating in the settlements of Utah, and travel is increasing.

James Gee, an Englishman, was drowned in the mill trench at Lonsdale, R. I., on Saturday evening.

Rush Burgess has been reappointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia.

Inspector-General Hardie will leave Washington early in April for a tour of inspection on the Pacific Coast.

A severe snow storm was raging, last evening, in Belfast, Me. The train from Boston was half an hour late.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of modern spiritualism drew a full audience to the Music Hall, Boston, last evening.

The Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, will reach Parsons, Kan., next Thursday, en route for Texas.

The grist and saw mill of Kohl & Betting, near West Bend, Wis., was burned on Saturday; loss $80,000; insurance $15,000.

A street fight at North End, Boston, has resulted in the death of John Rogers and the arrest of Timothy O'Brien for homicide.

Henry McCausland, who was tried in San Francisco for the murder of Noah Mallindere, has been convicted of manslaughter.

Budd Doble will leave California immediately, with Rosalind, for New-York, having failed to make a match with Occident.

The Bridge over White River was completed yesterday, giving Little Rock, Ark., unbroken railway connection with St. Louis.

The sum of $100 was received from Baltimore, yesterday, as a contribution to the conscience fund of the Treasury Department.

Messrs. Goodwillie & Brothers' planing-mill, in Chicago, was burned yesterday morning. Loss about $15,000; fully insured.

Mr. Plant, a well-known undertaker of Washington, D. C., was thrown from his carriage, yesterday, and probably fatally injured.

The yacht Emma Strong was capsized in the Delaware River, on Sunday, and ten persons on board were saved by the tug Quickstep.

The President and his family will leave Washington at noon to-day for a visit to New-York, where they will remain the greater part of this week.

At a late hour on Sunday night, a man was beaten to death corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Several arrests have been made.

It was thought last week that the condition of Hon. James Brooks was improving, but on Sunday and yesterday it was not so favorable.

A quarter-board with the name "R. Shaw, Patuxet," on it, and other wrecked stuff, came ashore on Dutch Islands, Narragansett Bay, on Sunday.

The proposition for the loan of the credit of Bangor, Me., to the amount of $75,000 per mile, in aid of the construction of the Northern Aroostook Railroad, was defeated yesterday.

Philip Goldstein, connected with the firm of Davis Bros., Washington-street, Boston, has been arrested on suspicion of setting fire to their store to obtain an insurance of $40 000.

The wife of John Hogan, a carpenter in Albany, was found drowned in a tub of water yesterday. She had been deranged several days, and probably committed suicide.

The extensive saw-mills of Sutherland & Brewer, on the bank of the Cumberland, at Edgefield, Tenn., were burned on Saturday; loss from $80,000 to $75,000; no insurance.

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral Montgomery were interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., yesterday. There was a large attendance of officers of the navy.

On Saturday, 150 feet of T. & A. W. West's wharf, at Halifax, N. S., fell with a great crash into the harbor, carrying with it about 1,000 barrels of pickled fish, lumber, and other property.

The German bark Claudia, from Hamburg, arrived at Philadelphia, yesterday, with the crew of the schooner Kate Brigham, from New-York, for Havre, abandoned in a sinking condition.

The cerebro-spinal meningitis is prevailing to an alarming extent in some localities of Kentucky, and in Ballard County the Circuit Court was adjourned on account of the prevalence of the disease.

Richard Moon, colored, aged twenty-two years, and a mule, he was driving, were struck by lightning and killed on Sunday morning, during the storm, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

The creditors of the banking-house of E. S. Scranton & Co., lately suspended in New-Haven, yesterday appointed a committee of seven to force the firm into involuntary bankruptcy.

Private Detective Daniel Darcy, of Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday arrested, on a personal description, one George Stevensen, alias Hunter, alias Clark, of Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny.

The report that Wm. T. Landstreet, a commission merchant, of Baltimore, had committed suicide is denied by the relatives of Mr. Landstreet, who say that the shooting was accidental, and was not fatal, as at first reported.

Daniel S. Marsh, of Charlestown, Mass., was arrested, yesterday, for the murder of his infant son, nine months old, in September, 1871, by throwing him from the Fitchburg Railroad bridge. He confessed the deed, and the manner in which he committed it.

A statement of the cotton trade in St. Louis, Mo., for the past month, shows the receipts to be 21,308 bales, against 7,745 bales for the same time last year. Of this 14,907 bales were sold in that market, against 2,745 bales for the same time last year.

The Supreme Court of Boston has decided in the case of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, that neither the expiration of the policy nor its cancellation releases the holder from liability to assessment for all losses which occurred while he was a member of the company.

The barn of Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, late United States Consul at Liverpool, together with a brown-stone building and a tenement-house, occupied by Mr. Dudley's gardener, near Camden, N. J., were burned last night. Loss, $15,000. Two valuable horses and three cows were burned.

The town of Stockton, Me., has voted five per cent. of its valuation in aid of the Penobscot Bay and River Railroad. Parties from New-York offer to build the whole line, if $300,000 be raised by the towns and individual subscriptions. Nearly one third of this amount has been obtained.

The Tweed Case—A Correction.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—In the report of the testimony in the Tweed case, sent from Albany a few days ago, Mr. Tilden was erroneously reported as relating a conversation had by him with Messrs. Tweed, Hall, and Connolly in regard to the election of State Senators in the Fall of 1871. His testimony related to a conversation he had with A. Oakey Hall alone, and not in the presence of either Tweed or Connolly, and was simply a statement as to what Mr. Hall said Mr. Tweed expected would occur at such election. Had the conversation been in the presence of Tweed there would not have been any question as to the admissibility of the evidence.

Coal Famine in New-Zealand — King Lunalilo to Visit the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The news from Australia and the Sandwich Islands by the steam-ship Moses Taylor is unimportant. There is a great scarcity of coal in New-Zealand, and prices have advanced to famine rates.

King Lunalilo, the new monarch of the Sandwich Islands, has made the tour of his kingdom in the United States steam-ship Benicia, on the invitation of Admiral Pennock. The King will come to San Francisco with Gen. Schofield, to make a tour of the United States.

Damage by the Late Storm.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 31.—A boom at Sunbury, forty miles below here, broke this morning, and a great many logs escaped. The rain of Saturday raised the river seventeen feet. It is now fourteen feet above low-water mark, but will probably rise again, as heavy rains are reported above. The gale did no damage here.

SAMANA BAY.

Progress of the Company's Exploring Expedition—The Province of La Vega—Its Productions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LA VEGA, Friday, March 7, 1873.

At Santiago the friends who had so far accompanied our expedition dropped off, and the party was strictly reduced to its business proportions—namely, Mr. William J. Halsey, and his two subordinates, Capt. Plummer, a surveyor, and Mr. Charles Ogle, a mining expert. As correspondent of THE TIMES I was permitted to accompany them, a privilege for which many a gold-mining Californian would no doubt have been glad to pay dearly. For it is the purpose of Mr. Halsey, after he leaves this place, to plunge right into the inmost recesses of the mountains, where previous examination has proved the existence of gold. The distance from Santiago to this point is only about twenty-one miles, and the road is not a bad one for the country. It shows along its whole length evidences of better soil and more careful cultivation than we have witnessed elsewhere, tobacco being, of course, the great staple. But there are generous breadths of sugar-cane and coffee, of the former, indeed, we saw one field of 100 acres. The cacao-tree flourishes better along the Yuna River than here, but still it makes its appearance along the road, and seems to be planted as a hedge in rear of the fence of aloe plants. The chocolate made from it is most excellent, although the milk used is inferior. This comes, probably, from ignorance with regard to cattle, for the animals are very fine and fat. Indeed, this part of the valley is the very flower of the valley, just as the valley is the flower of the island. The intentions of the company, with respect to making a wagon-road through the valley, seem to be perfectly appreciated in this section, which, owing to its position, has been kept considerably in the background. I think the President must have written to the Governor of the Province of Labega, Señor José Rodrigues, who resides here, respecting Mr. Halsey and his standing in the company of Samana, for when we arrived he met us at our entrance into the town, took us to his house, where he refreshed us with Alsopp's bitter beer, and many compliments and hearty welcomes, and gave us a capital creole breakfast, in which, I am grieved to say, garlic was conspicuous. But the sherry and the claret were unexceptionable, and the bread was capital. We here made the acquaintance of the yuca or manioc plant roasted, and found it a very pleasant substitute for bread. After the meal was over, our host produced some small cigars made of the finest Labega tobacco, and rolled with far more care than is customary in the island. They were superb, and had some resemblance to the Manilla cheroot. We were then given our choice—whether we would remain in the Governor's house, which was small and only distinguishable from the palm-wood cottages around it by its superior neatness, or take up our quarters in its official place. We chose the latter, of course, not desiring to be a burden to so hospitable a gentleman, and we were inducted speedily into our temporary home, which was only about twenty yards from the Governor's own house.

LA VEGA.

We strolled about the place, seeing all that was to be seen, and found traces of considerable antiquity. There were several ruins of houses of a very superior style, and the church, though not an imposing, is really as large as the cathedral in San Domingo. But the style of its architecture is very different. While the latter is an extremely solid structure of stone, at once a fortress and a church, with massive roof and great sloping buttresses, the pride of La Vega is built of brick, and the roofing is of palm shingles like the houses around it. There is an attempt at a façade, with two brick towers on either side, but the attempt has never been carried to a conclusion, and within what was to have been towers, is the finest development of ferns that I have seen since I left San Domingo. Inside the church fowls rest coolly on the chairs which the aristocratic worshipers furnish for their convenience, and a wandering cat, with an inexpressible guilty look, sneaks past us. The pillars, square and clumsy in construction, are adorned with branched candlesticks of antique appearance, which, despite their great age, still show traces of rich gilding, and there are candelabras suspended from the roof, of solid silver, but coarse and homely in shape. On each side of the altar are two old pictures which come upon one like a shock. One represents the descent from the Cross, the other the Virgin and child. The latter is ornamented with gold-leaf in the Greek style, but the face is more rounded and the eyes have more expression than is usually found in that school. The other is moderately well painted, but one of the figures in the background is done so naturally and with such vigor as to redeem the whole painting and bring it high up in the scale of art. The woman so well drawn is probably one of the Marys, and the fact that it is so much better than the rest, does not arise from any special delight in the subject, but because in all probability it was a portrait. These pictures are not fitted into the wall, as is usual, but are suspended with some care from a series of nails. I asked some of the inhabitants if they knew anything about them, and they did not; nor was the Padre himself (a Corsican who spoke French) any wiser.

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE TOWARD THE COMPANY.

The town of La Vega is not very large, containing probably only about 800 inhabitants, but the hopes arising from the projects of the Samana Bay Company have induced them to plant tobacco on a large scale, and they intend to make a great fight for the commerce of the far end of the valley with Santiago. We had long conversations on the subject with the Governor, a most intelligent man, and learned from him that the utmost enthusiasm prevails throughout the entire province on the subject of the cession of the Peninsula. After the vote was taken, a lady requested permission to bind the official record which was to be sent to Baez, and, obtaining it, bound it in heavy crimson satin, on which the flag of Samana was finely embroidered. There is considerable enterprise among the inhabitants of the Vega Real, and the Governor assured us that when a wagon-road was built, so that the growers could get their tobacco to market, there would be at once an enormous increase in the amount of tobacco raised. He inquired with great eagerness as to the probable route that this wagon-road would follow, and Mr. Halsey informed him, greatly to his satisfaction, that it would undoubtedly be built in the very centre of the valley. Now a glance at the map will show that La Vega is very nearly in the centre, Moca and Macorí being north, and Cotuy south. The effect will be, in all probability, that the inhabitants of those towns will have to shift nearer to the road, and, as their buildings are of a very temporary character, this will perhaps be done. It may be asked why the road should not be built from some point near Almacen to a line striking these towns, but there are great objections to this course, which would necessitate an immense amount of bridging over all the creeks which run from the foothills to the north of the valley. Indeed, I understand from Mr. Halsey that the saving by taking the very centre of the valley will amount to a very considerable sum indeed. And on account of the great rise in the ground near Santiago it is possible that the road will not reach that city, but will stop some five miles short of it.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTIONS.

All these considerations must be borne in mind by persons who propose to settle in the valley. The tobacco and other produce will be brought to the road, wherever it may be, independently of the location of the towns, which never were anything more than mere depots for the *requas* of loaded mules, and will cease to exist when other facilities are afforded. I learned from the Governor that the towns in his province are Sabega, Moca, Macoris, Almacen, Cotuy, Yuna, and Jarabacoa. The population of each is as follows: Sabega, 800; Moca, 1,800; Macoris, 1,200; Almacen, 650; Cotuy, 1,500; Yuna, 150; Jarabacoa, 200; total, 6,300. The number of inhabitants in Santiago, the capital of the province of that name, is about 8,000, making a grand total in all the towns which are in any way interested of 11,500. Now the population of the province of La Vega is 75,000, so that the reader will at once perceive that the projected road is really independent of the towns, which bear no proportion whatever to the population of the valley; and that the central air-line does truly answer their best interests. For persons who have thoughts of settling here this is a great advantage, because the lands in the vicinity of towns are held very high at present by their owners, in anticipation of this new line of transportation, which they foolishly believe will follow with scrupulous fidelity the path of the caravans or *requas*. The soil also is richest in the centre, and wonderfully adapted to the growth of tobacco. This culture is suited to men of small means. A patch of ten acres can easily be cared for by one person, and can be sent to market without extra labor, which here is difficult to be obtained. But the sugar-cane necessitates at least $50,000, to be worked remuneratively. Expensive machinery must be obtained from the States, and Chinese coolies must be imported. It is true that in three years the sugar planter will repay himself every dollar of his investment, and the soil is never exhausted by the crop, which repeats itself every year, with undeviating fidelity. But I think I may foresee that at the outset the Cubans will monopolize this culture. They have capital, they understand all the details, and they are enamored of the island, which they prefer even to their own Cuba. Americans with capital will not, I apprehend, stray far from Samana, and will be seeking shorter cuts to wealth than can be found in agriculture. But for enterprising men of small capital there is nothing like tobacco. Our good friend, the Governor, showed us a patch of ten acres which he had reclaimed from the forest, cutting down the trees and leaving the roots to rot. The tobacco plants were thriving, but the soil seemed most favorable to beans, to which at least one acre was devoted. He himself was bitten by the emulative spirit which the prospects of the road is developing, and when he affirmed that on the completion of the road the valley would furnish 800,000 serons, (the seron is 100 pounds,) I saw no reason to doubt his perfect accuracy. At present this tobacco business is entirely in the hands of the Germans, but I think, under the auspices of Samana, it will be enabled to find a better market.

A RIDE TO SANTO CERRO.

In the afternoon we saddled up our horses and rode to the famous Santo Cerro, a hill from which the whole expanse of the valley can be seen. Historians have recorded the feelings of ecstasy and admiration with which Columbus viewed the landscape that lay enrolled in all its savage beauty before him. It has become from that day, so many centuries ago, a kind of show-place, and the visitor who leaves San Domingo without making his pilgrimage thither, is like the traveler who comes to America and never sees Niagara. The distance from the town of La Vega is only about four miles, of which the first three pass through a quiet pastoral road, lined on each side with the canocas or cottages of the people. The royal palm raises its lofty head at intervals along the pathway, and the air is perfumed by the fragrance of the reseda—a flowering tree—with an odor like *mille-fleurs*. It is curious that this name was borrowed by the French from the Spanish, and applied to the little flowering plant mignonette, which name in its turn was borrowed by the English. Mignonette is French, but the French would not recognize our pretty sweet-scented favorite by that name. Reseda is Spanish, but no Spaniard would comprehend what a Frenchman means by it. But the true reseda is the most delightful fragrance that has ever greeted my nostrils, and the bees seem to think so, too, for the trees are full of them, swarming and buzzing about, loading themselves with the delicious pollen. Where the road begins to rise, the rose-pomme, or rose-apple makes its appearance, with its tufts of white flowers like the panache of some militia hero, and its waxy apples just tinged with a faint roseate hue. Up and up creeps the road, rocks striking up through the soil, and pebbles getting larger and more extensive every moment. A turn in the road brings us to a mass of rock in the very centre of the path. But this is not rock, this is masonry. This is the vestige of a stone-wall which creeps through the forest, showing a mound here and there, and then ceasing. The trees and the undergrowth conspire together to hide these frail vestiges of what has been. Lichens and epiphytes and wondrous ferns gather thickly over the crumbling stones, as if to blot out their nature from the traveler's eyes. But there is something about masonry that will out. There is something that says plainly, "This was the handiwork of the insect man." And well might the children of the soil endeavor to conceal their blood-stained fragments of old Spanish tyranny. For this is all that remains of the Fort of Conception, built by Columbus himself, but which was the scene of many a bloody deed, of many a frenzied appeal to the God that ruled all men, of many a wretched death hailed with joy by the poor native, as a release from a bondage that galled existence with too keen a pang. Many a proud back here winced beneath the lash of the task-master, many a proud heart swelled at the remembrance of past liberty and the consciousness of present servitude; for the Spaniards abused their strength more than any nation in the wide pages of history—took all, and gave nothing save a blasphemous baptism and a cruel cross. Their hearts were as stony as the rocks beneath the tread of our horses, who pick their way lightly and easily up the defile. The vegetation as we progress seems to change, for the number of lianas, increases wonderfully, and there are spots here and there where, by coming interweaving of their tendrils, they produce absolute curtains that shroud the mysteries of the virgin forest beyond. Up we go higher and higher, getting brief glimpses at unexpected turns of wonderful gorges and resplendent skies and ravines that seem like visions of dreamland. Is this El Dorado? It may be. And we may be wandering under a spell of enchantment to expiate the Christians' thirst for gold. The Spaniards called this the Holy Hill, and the Dominicans hold it as sacred, and regard it with something very like superstitious reverence. But still we mount up, and still up, until we get on something like level ground. I catch a vision of enchanting loveliness behind me, and am about to turn my horse, when the Governor shrieks, in accents of ecstatic entreaty, "Not yet, a little more yet," and, looking ahead, I see an abominably steep cliff, bare of trees, on the summit of which is a wooden structure, amazingly like a barn. We clap our legs to our horses' sides, and holding on to their manes, shift our weight well forward to assist the poor beasts. Panting and heaving, they reach the summit, and hastily dismounting, we throw ourselves on the ground and give ourselves up to unmingled admiration. Oh, how weak, how miserably weak are words to describe anything really worth description! Let the reader figure to himself an immense plain spread out before him like a picture, with a background in the distance of grand old hills with serrated peaks, and above them a wealth of white clouds closely following their fantastic ridges and shaping themselves upon their patterning like a mountain range in the mysterious unknown land that lies beyond this mortal world. The broad, immeasurable plain stretches itself out in all the luxuriance of its virgin beauty. Here and there are, no doubt, canocas, but they are undiscernible in the expanse that spreads before our eyes. All seems placid forest land, not dense and gloomy, but open, smiling, and in parts almost park-like. Nor are savannahs wanting—wide reaches of grass land brown where the drought has struck them, green in the remaining parts with a perennial verdure. The ground undulates gently on either side of the centre, rising and falling, as if the gentle bosom of the earth had heaved with pleasure at the birth of Hispaniola, the most beautiful of her children. Clumps of great giant trees rise up from the masses of foliage, and the instructed eye can discern far, far away the mapu, the giant of the Dominican trees. Nor does this lovely wilderness want color, for the bracal trees supply splendid touches of flame from their myriad blossoms, which are of every tone of red, from a deep orange to an intense crimson. From the barn-like building, which turns out to be an old church, emerges a man who, I suppose, fills the office of sexton. He salutes us with a mild triumph in the beauty of the view, and a much glorifying of the Santo Cerro as something belonging to himself which is very curious to see. At once he enrobes himself with the airs of a cicerone, and, leveling a very lean and skinny arm, he proceeds to point out Moca, Macoris, Almacen, and in the far distance the fair wide plain which terminates at Savanna la Mar. He is out of keeping with the landscape, which is intensely saddening, as all very wide expanses must be, whereas he is comical, and rather to be laughed at for his proprietary airs. But this is not a strange thing; for we have, doubtless, all seen guides do the same thing at Niagara and other show places; and the reader who has traveled and has seen the world cannot fail to remember how absolutely guides in Scotland own the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, and other romantic spots. He drags us from the spot where we would fain linger, and takes us into the church to see the holy well. He opens a trap-door, and shows a ladder going down into darkness, inviting us to descend and fortify ourselves against the culentura by a little sacred earth from the bottom. We none of us accept the invitation, and he slaps to the cover with a crash, as somewhat disappointed. Perhaps there were fees connected with that earth. But hallo! What's this? The trap-door surely does not belong to the place, for it is of carved oak. On it is a shield, surmounted by a royal crown. The shield is divided like that in an American five cent piece, and on the lower half are the same parallel bars. Above is a Maltese cross. The shield is surrounded by a wreath of laurels, imperfect, however, because in twining it into a trap-door much has been cut away to make it fit. I ask our cicerone about it, and he shrugs his shoulders, "Who knows?"—but I am not to be so answered and insist. Useless persistence! he really does not know anything about it, but feeling discomfited turns to show us a very antique picture hanging on the side wall. It has nearly faded into absolute blankness, but by hard poring over it, we manage to make out the subject. The Virgin Mary in the left hand upper corner appears at the prayer of Spaniards in the right hand upper corner, and directs from them the arrows of Indians who occupy the whole of the foreground. With ingenuous artifice the painter has represented a whole flight of arrows, describing under celestial influences the peculiar curve of the boomerang, but the effect is greatly marred by the cocked hats which the Spanish discoverers have on their heads—cocked hats, too, of the most florid type, with the regular beadle touch. The picture looks as if it had been painted with vermilion and dirt, and cannot be very old. This beautiful work of art, according to the sexton, is very old, and he half believes was painted by Columbus himself; but of this he is not positive. There are fragments outside the church of marble columns shattered in the great earthquake, and upon fuller scrutiny, we discover that the pillars of the church are ancient also, but that everything else, walls, roof, &c., is of the most modern date. The scenery outside the church, looking down a superb ravine, with palms and aequas lining its sides for hundreds of feet, and a brawling rivulet foaming away at the bottom, is very grand, and is completed by a background of distant hills, rising, range upon range, till the eye can discern five, and terminating in a bold sugar-loaf-shaped mountain. GAR.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 1—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer on Sunday night over Michigan and Lake Erie has moved over the east of Maine beyond our stations. Fresh north-west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather now prevail over New-England and New-York. Light winds and calms, with clear weather, prevail from Lake Erie southward to the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, over which region the barometer is highest. A second storm centre has rapidly developed during Monday in the Upper Missouri Valley, and advanced south-eastward into Arkansas. The pressure has fallen very generally over Lake Michigan and southward to Alabama. Fresh to brisk winds from south to east, with rain, prevail over Illinois and Missouri. Rising barometer and brisk north-west winds, increasing to gales, have been reported from Dakota and Colorado. Increasing southeasterly winds and falling barometer prevail on the Western Gulf.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre in Arkansas will move during Tuesday into Tennessee and the South Atlantic States; for Tuesday in the Gulf States increasing southerly winds, clouds, and rain; in the South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, threatening and rainy weather; over the lake region, north-east and easterly winds, with rain on Lake Michigan, extending eastward over the lower lakes by Tuesday evening; for the southern portion of the Middle States, rising barometer and clear weather, Tuesday morning, followed in the evening by falling barometer, easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather; for New-England, rising barometer, westerly winds, and clear weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for New-Orleans, Mobile, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Toledo.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 40°; 9 A. M., 42°; 12 M., 43½°; 3 P. M., 43½°; 6 P. M., 42°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 41°. Average temperature yesterday, 41½°.

The Railroad Lease Case—Jersey City Board of Works.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—The

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2900 Pacific Mail..... 56⅛
3000 do..... 56⅜
100 do.....c. 56⅝
300 do..... 56¼
300 do.....c. 56⅜
200 do..... 56⅛
400 do..... 56⅝
200 do..... 56⅜
200 do.....s30. 56
200 do..... 56⅝
200 do..... 56¾
200 do..... 56⅝
1000 do..... 56⅞
400 do.....c. 56⅝
200 do..... 56⅞
2400 Harlem..... 137⅛
200 do..... 137
200 Consol. Coal..... 56⅛
100 do.....b30. 56⅝
200 do.....bet. cal. 56
200 W. U. T.....b. c. o. 85⅜
1000 do..... 85⅝
100 do..... 85⅞
13 0 do.....101⅜
1700 do.....101⅝
100 do.....b3. 101⅝
50 do.....c. 101⅝
500 do.....c. 101⅝
200 do..... 102
200 Erie Railroad.....c. 63⅛
100 do..... 63⅜
200 Erie Railroad.....c. 63⅛
100 do..... 63⅝
600 do.....c. 63⅛
100 do..... 63⅝
900 do..... 63⅝
3000 do..... 63⅝
1500 do..... 63⅝
500 do..... 63⅝
500 do..... 63⅝
200 do..... 63⅝
100 do..... 63⅝
100 do..... 63⅝
100

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CARD.

C. C. BRIDELL respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has fitted up those large stores No. 140 and 142 4th-av., making a large and elegant reception-room, exclusively for employment, where he continues to supply them, as usual, with first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the following "Times" Up-Town Offices, No. 1,942 Third-av., junction Broadway and 27th-av. No. 1,013 "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION.—LADIES WANTING TO hire first-class colored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, and seamstresses, should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 548 6th-av., where they will find a number of excellent servants.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, only two in family, would like to take care of a house for the summer during the family's absence; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days in No. 349 West 32d-st.

T. FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 60 4TH-AV., A large assortment, with Bedell, will be found a large assortment of very desirable servants, Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters and coachmen.

AT 106 4TH-AV., NO. 106 4TH-AV.—ALL persons wanting help, and all help wanting situations, will immediately proceed Protestant and other cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, house-servants, and those lately landed; all nations.

A LIVING LADY DESIRES TO travel with a first-class family going to Europe; understands five languages, and knows her business thoroughly; first-class reference. Address H. S., Times West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

AT 25 JACQUES', NO. 601 6TH-AV., first floor, are great numbers of French, English, and German "servants" for all capacities, City and country; traveling servants.

AT MRS. LEWIS' LARGE AND SPACIous rooms, Nos. 216 and 218 Bowery, entrance Bleecker-st., constantly found a number of German servants, highly recommended.

ATTENTION LADIES.—IF YOU WISH a good German, French, English, American, and Irish help, for City and country, apply or send your order to Walker's, No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and nurse; highly respectable; City recommendations; young woman; neat, kind, and obliging to children and all others; good chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Apply at No. 225 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILLING TO WASH and iron gentlemen's linen, at which she is an expert; no kitchen or heavy washing; young, very neat, and suited for good temper. 216 Bleecker-st., Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy young girl, a situation in a private family; has the best of references, and is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 230 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 446 West 46th-st., near 10th-av., one pair of stairs up, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—In the country; will give best recommendations from last City employers; has no objection to any one traveling; is without incumbrance. Call at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHly competent girl as first-class chamber-maid and to assist with plain sewing; excellent City references. Call or address No. 223 6th-av.; near 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do sewing; best City references. Call at No. 211 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, as first-class chamber-maid, and to do the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 247 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very nice young, tidy girl, who is very competent, willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 231 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chamber-maid and sewing, or to take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 225 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and sew; first-class reference. Call at No. 629 16th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or to do light housework; City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would assist in the care of children. Call at 223 West 31st-st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHER.—BY A neat, tidy young woman, who is an excellent bread, biscuit, corn-bread maker and baker; thoroughly understands game, meat, poultry, soups, and pastry in all branches; will give best recommendations from former employers; wages very moderate in a good place. Call at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class cook, where a kitchen-maid is kept; thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; boning, larding, soups, entrees, and dessert; best City reference; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING; A SUperior family cook, with unexceptionable City reference; age thirty-five; understands her business perfectly; wages $25. Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is careful and economizing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., 2d story back.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; bonds no kitchen; all kinds of deserts. Miller, 437 6th-av. reference. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHERE a kitchen-maid is kept; understands French and English cooking; has the best City references. Address V. R., Box No. 82 Times Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR Assist in Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable, and good plain cook; good laundress; meats, soups, pastry; good baker; desserts generally; good references. Call at No. 126 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as cook in a private family, and who understands her business thoroughly; best of reference given. Call or address J. T., No. 256 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion to cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 26 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, AS cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer, and ironer, a situation; she is an excellent bread-maker; would do house-work for a small family. Apply at No. 87 5-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of games and soups in all its branches; best City reference. Call as No. 428 6th-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable woman; very good cook, washer, and ironer; prefers the country; good reference. Call as No. 235 6th-av.

COOK.—FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERIcan cooking, by a sober, middle-aged woman; City or country; first-class recommendations; investigation solicited; wages, $30. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Understands everything in the line of plain family cooking, and a good washer and ironer; unquestionably a good servant; City reference; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING; A SUperior family cook, with unexceptionable City reference; age thirty-five; understands her business perfectly; wages $25. Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is careful and economizing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., 2d story back.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss J. Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—NEW-YEAR'S EVE—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM.—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. Joan Wood.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE SCOUT OF THE PRAIRIE—Mr. W. F. Cody, Mlle. Morlacchi.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LENT'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, and ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. Day and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes on "The North Pole and the Open Polar Sea."

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Rubinstein, Wieniawski, and Thomas' Orchestra.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-emmently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....4
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Board of Supervisors has a very simple duty before it in the investigation of the charges against its clerk, JOSEPH B. YOUNG. That two Reform boards should have tolerated the presence and paid for the services of the tool of TWEED and WOODWARD, is a fact still more remarkable than the election as clerk of that other Tammany hireling, JOSEPH SHANNON, by the last Board of Aldermen. The Supervisors have the power to dismiss their clerk "for cause." To justify such dismissal, they do not require facts sufficient to send a man to State Prison. Culpable negligence, or even such a degree of carelessness as would prove a man unfit for a responsible position, is quite enough to enable them to legally get rid of YOUNG. We are far from supposing that the board cannot readily enough convince themselves of his criminal participation in the swindles of the Board of Audit, but a range of inquiry much less extensive than that will give "cause" enough for YOUNG's dismissal. The courts may be trusted to do the rest.

It is reported that Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has resigned his position as Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service; and his alleged belief that recent appointments have been a "virtual abandonment of the reform" is given as a reason for his doing so. We do not credit the report, and we should be sorry to be obliged to credit it. Mr. CURTIS has been for many weeks suffering from an illness so severe as to compel him to withdraw from all business, and this makes it improbable that he has taken so grave a step for the reason assigned. We believe that Mr. CURTIS' services in the position he has held have fully justified the confidence of the President in his high character and ability. The country owes him a great deal for what he has done, and would be sorry to learn that any cause had compelled his withdrawal from his difficult and laborious but honorable and useful post.

The names of those six Senators who pocketed the $30,000 bribe for defeating the pro rata freight bill, are not yet forthcoming. Mr. RAMSDELL knew nothing about this episode in the co-operative lobbying of the Central and Erie. Gen. DIVEN had only hearsay evidence to offer on this subject; in fact, on consideration, he thought he only remembered one of the names which had been mentioned to him, and objected to give that, because "it might be an injustice." He, however, told the committee that Mr. DUTCHER and Mr. VAN VECHTEN certainly knew the names of the Senators they had bought and paid for. We trust the committee will get these gentlemen on the stand to-day, and if their memory should prove treacherous, we think that a single question addressed by the committee to Mr. O'DONNERTY would supply the much-desired information.

If the action of the Assembly, last evening, in refusing to make the Police Justices bill a special order, is an indication of the purpose of the members to kill this important measure by delay, they cannot devote themselves too soon to acquiring a knowledge of what is demanded of them on this question by the Reform sentiment of this City. We hope Mr. OPDYKE will renew his motion to have this bill acted upon at an early day, and will take occasion to call the yeas and nays upon the motion to make it a special order. There seem to be some willing to leave the present travesties on courts in existence, if they cannot replace them with tribunals which would be in the interest of political cliques, and which would be no improvement on those we now have. It is pretty well understood that this is the secret of the opposition to the Opdyke bill, and it is an opposition so discreditable that the people will not be likely to forgive it.

It is a healthy sign that the Bar Association of Cleveland, Ohio, is considering a resolution requesting the resignation of Judge C. T. SHERMAN. The resolution states that—

"The testimony given by that officer before the committee in the recent investigation in Congress, and letters admitted by him to be genuine, evince such a want of integrity and such moral turpitude as to destroy all confidence in his judicial administration, and require that he should at once resign and relieve the Federal Court from the embarrassment consequent upon his continued occupancy of the judgeship."

It is difficult to see how a man who has so deeply dishonored a noble position and a family universally respected can resist even the suggestion of the proposition above recited.

An effort is being made to galvanize the McEnery "government" in Louisiana. The gentleman who chooses to sign himself "Governor of Louisiana" has sent around an appeal to the Executives of the several States, urging them to obtain from their respective Legislatures a "protest" against the action of the Federal Government. The Governor of Kentucky has consented, and it is probable that a lengthy document on the subject will emanate from that State. The movement is only a frantic effort on the part of the drowning and nearly choked Democracy of the old sort, to catch at a straw to keep them on the surface of political events.

A complaint comes from the Brooklyn Board of City Works, that less than $50,000 has been appropriated for street repairs in that city. The sum is a ridiculously small one. Under the most careful management five times the amount would not suffice to put the principal streets in decent condition. Under the old Water Board, Brooklyn was flattered with a show of great improvement in her paved streets. But the improvement was mostly delusive. The work was not only expensively but wretchedly done, as, for instance, when $50,000 was paid for wooden pavement on Atlantic-avenue three years ago, which already requires repairs sadly. The present Board of City Works is an honest body, and ought to have had more money with which to do much needed work.

Our Samana correspondent gives a lively account of a trip up the famous and splendid valley of Samana, known as the Vega Real, which our readers will find in this morning's paper.

Progressing Backwards.

The partisan jobbers who have recently been tinkering at the new charter ought to remember that the fundamental idea of that instrument is to let the City govern itself. To make a compromise about the appointing power, which would except some of the chief officials of the local government from the removal clauses of the charter, would be to falsify all the professions of its authors, and to saddle the Republican Party with such a load of opprobrium as would work almost irreparable damage to its influence both in this City and State. The Legislature must accept the people of New-York and their elected representatives as the best judges of the men who are fit to be intrusted with the spending of the public money. If the Mayor nominates, and the Board of Aldermen confirm, unworthy men, public sentiment may safely be intrusted to call them very sharply to account. If the Legislature goes out of its way to perpetuate the tenure of office of four or five heads of departments, it involves the confession that these men have not served the public with sufficient fidelity to insure the popularity of their renomination. It involves also the declaration that the people are not the best judges of their own affairs. The citizens of New-York have a direct control over only a fractional part of the Legislature, and that body can abuse its prerogative of interfering with the business of the City, without being responsible to those whom its action chiefly affects. The Mayor and the Board of Aldermen present a well-defined target for popular indignation, if such a sentiment should be excited, and neither of them have the pachydermatous quality of our Tammany rulers that would enable them to quietly bear any such outburst.

Let the Senate, therefore, make up its mind, once and for all, that the party cannot stand, even were no higher considerations admissible, any special legislation for individual benefit. Were the men to be saved from removal the highest types of administrative officers we have ever had, this would be true. Considering that the official qualifications of some of them are, to say the least, of a doubtful sort, this is doubly true. It is simple madness, for example, for a great party to throw the shield of its power and reputation over a man like "Hank" SMITH. The sins of the Credit Mobilier speculators or the Congressional salary-grabbers were less heinous than the spoiling of the widow, the orphan, and the poor laborer to which this man was accessory. His tardy "restitution" may entitle his acts to contemptuous oblivion; it can never entitle him to be either respected or trusted by a party which calls itself honest.

We repeat, the appointing power difficulty can only be solved in the simple, natural, and honest way of which at least nine-tenths of this community approve, and when it is so arranged, the people must be trusted without reserve, or the whole merit of the action will be thrown away. After the Senate has done, in this matter, the only thing which it honorably can do, it should devote attention to some defects of the charter which its committee has left untouched, and some jobs which now appear in it as the work of that committee. Among the points deserving its attention are the following:

I. The number of police surgeons has been increased from eight to twenty-two. As the salaries of these, hitherto, somewhat ornamental officers are $3,900 each, this involves a wholly unnecessary increase of expenditure, amounting to $80,800 a year. It is a perfectly open question whether eight surgeons are not too many; it is beyond all question, that to raise the number to twenty-two would simply be a scandalous piece of jobbery.

II. It is the most indefensible kind of legislation for partisan ends, to intrust the vast power and patronage of the Department of Public Works to one man. If the Department of Parks requires a board of five, the Department of Docks a board of three, and even the Department of Buildings is placed under the direction of three officials, it is surely a very transparent absurdity to assume that a department which spends a more money and superintends more work than all three put together can be safely intrusted to any one man, however able or honest he may be.

III. Section 117, (originally 115,) contained a general provision which rendered it optional with the Board of Apportionment whether it would from time to time raise money or issue bonds for various purposes which are now by law rendered compulsory. In a charter designed to restore self-government to the City, and to relieve it from all necessity of seeking authority at Albany, it is absurd to leave us at the mercy of the thousand and one laws heretofore passed, rendering obligatory the raising of money or issue of bonds for both public and private purposes. If our local representatives are to be left without any discretion in the matter, the rate of taxation will continue for years pretty much beyond our control. The City ought to have complete authority over its expenditures. The task of the Legislature is done when it provides that all obligations of contract should be fulfilled. We trust that somebody will see that the question of restoring section 117 to its original form, in this respect, is at least put to a square vote.

IV. Some one in pursuit of jobs has induced the Senate Committee to strike out the following clause in what is now section 120: "No patented pavement shall be laid, and no patented article shall be advertised for, contracted for or purchased, except under such circumstances that there can be a fair and reasonable opportunity for competition." This clause ought most decidedly to be restored.

Reform in Street Openings.

Among the first bills introduced during the present session of the Assembly was one to regulate the opening of streets above Fifty-ninth-street, and perhaps for the reason that no law is more imperatively needed, it has been so delayed that it has only recently been reported from the Committee on Cities. The object of this bill is to put an end to the present vexatious and iniquitous system of opening streets, and it seems, in the main, to be well adapted to its purpose. It sweeps away all the numerous commissions now existing for the opening of streets, and in their place substitutes five commissioners, appointed by the Supreme Court at General Term, to whom shall be confided all the duties now divided among several boards. These commissioners are to use the maps already made which are in possession of the City authorities, thus cutting off the enormous surveyor fees, and their clerk is to have a fixed salary not exceeding $5,000 per annum, instead of the immense fees which have heretofore been secured by the persons who have acted as clerks to street opening boards.

The need of the reform contemplated by this bill is evident from the facts concerning street-opening swindles which have recently been made public in THE TIMES. From a letter of Controller GREEN published on the 19th of November last, it will be seen that the fees for opening thirty streets, during 1870 and 1871 amounted to $631,230 14. This enormous aggregate did not include a penny for the ground taken, nor any of the cost of actual opening, but embraced only fees of commissioners, surveyors, clerks and appraisers, office rent, stationery, advertising, and similar charges. The fees of commissioners amounted to $129,740, of surveyors to $220,003 70, and of clerks to $46,000. The enormity of the swindle involved in these figures is apparent when it is known that the commissioners did little to earn these fees, and the surveyors nothing whatever. No surveying whatever is necessary to be done in connection with street openings, and, in fact, very little is done, as the whole area of the City has already been carefully surveyed and mapped at the public expense. As to the clerks' fees, it has been frequently shown that in the receipt of them Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER displayed remarkable talent in getting public money without earning it. In the four years prior to 1871 this individual received $132,998 50 as clerks' fees in sixty-four street-opening cases, and it is not strange that the outraged tax-payers finally became convinced that they were being robbed.

All these iniquitous charges come directly out of the pockets of those who are unfortunate enough to own land in this City. The Legislature should not hesitate to enact a law which will put a stop to such actions. Under the bill we have referred to these expenses should be very materially lessened, as it provides that the commissioners, who are to be paid a salary not exceeding $10,000 per annum each, shall devote themselves exclusively to the business of street-opening. They are to employ at moderate salaries such clerical and other help as may be found necessary, and it is expected that by the establishment of this regular bureau for this work, the whole business of street-openings above Fifty-ninth-street will be speedily concluded. The bill has many good features, and as no other has been presented to achieve this greatly-needed reform, we hope that this will not be allowed to fail. It will at least cut off the stealings of a horde of Tammany office-holders, and this fact alone should insure its passage.

Bearing False Witness.

As a witness in its own behalf, the New-York *World* is about as reliable as that other representative of "skilled talent," Mr. A. VAN VECHTEN. Toward the close of last year we gave the editor of the *World* a very serious shock by apprising him of the fact that his little bill for advertising had been cut down to the extent of some $28,000. As, since the overthrow of Tammany, the *World* had no opportunity for a "strike" worth speaking of, its funds were naturally at a very low ebb, and the vision of a departing brown-stone front disgusted the *World* proprietor in a way which he took no pains to conceal. Here is a sample of his testimony in December last, about the claim in question:

"Some bills of the *World*, for regular advertising done by us during several years past, are now in the Controller's hands. They have not been audited. They have not been cut down. Nor are they liable to any such process, for the experts appointed by Controller GREEN have gone through a long series of bills of the *World*, some of them four or five years old, line by line, item by item, and scrupulous as Controller GREEN notoriously is, he adjudged but $194 worth of advertising done by the *World* to have been on insufficient authority."

Compare with this the facts of the case. The *World* sent in a bill for Corporation advertising amounting to $51,389 60. The Board of Examiners recommended that $27,479 40 should be tendered in full payment of the claim. On Jan. 11 the claim was reached by the Board of Audit, and its just amount was then reported at $28,014 20. In its report of the meeting of the board, the *World* carefully excluded this part of the proceedings. In our report of yesterday's proceedings of the Board of Audit will be found the following item among the list of claims passed and ordered to be paid: "The *World*, for advertising, $28,014 20," being exactly $23,375 60 less than the amount claimed. The *World* had something to say during the Credit Mobilier investigation about the sin of bearing false witness. Will it reprint some of these remarks by way of illustrating its course in regard to the advertising bill? Some of its biggest words in regard to the danger of impecunious public men yielding to temptation would also be quite appropriate at the present juncture.

Steam-Ships and Sewing-Machines.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has certainly been exceedingly unfortunate during the recent Fall and Winter. Until the sameness of the thing grew monotonous, the frequent destruction, complete or partial, of its vessels, attracted much attention. No company, however, can continue to wreck and burn its steamers for months at a time, and still command the interest and sympathy of the public. Had the Pacific Mail Company been content with burning one or two of its best ships, and with stranding two or three others, people would have pitied the passengers and sympathized with the stockholders. But after the first half-dozen of its steamers had come to grief in various ways, within almost as many weeks, the public made up its mind that neither the patrons nor the owners of such a line of vessels merited much sympathy, except of the sort which is grudgingly extended to people of bad judgment and advanced mental imbecility.

No man in his senses supposes that the steamers owned or chartered by the Pacific Mail Company, which have broken down or gone to pieces since last August, were purposely thrown away by willful mismanagement. It is reasonable, however, to suppose that either the ships themselves were in bad condition, or their officers were incompetent men. Either supposition implies the incompetency of the company to conduct the steam-ship business. A company which sends vessels to sea unprepared to meet with the dangers of the voyage, or which intrusts its ships to incompetent officers, has clearly mistaken its vocation, and should at once abandon the sea, in favor of enterprises which it can prosecute without drowning, burning, or shipwrecking the confiding traveling public.

It will therefore be hailed as an evidence of both wisdom and modesty on the part of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company that it has accepted a mortgage upon the business and property of a sewing-machine company. It is true that this mortgage is ostensibly intended merely as security for a million or more dollars. Nevertheless, it affords the Pacific Mail people an opportunity to engage in a business for which they are evidently better fitted than they are for their present occupation. They have only to foreclose this mortgage, and to buy in the stock of the sewing-machine company at a low price, to find themselves at once in the possession of a safe and profitable business. They can then send out sewing-machines to all parts of the country, instead of dispatching steamers to Aspinwall, San Francisco, or Japan. Suppose these machines were to prove defective, no lives would be lost thereby. The crank of a sewing-machine may break, or the upsetting of a kerosene lamp may set it on fire, or the playful small boy may strand it on areef of ragged carpet, or cast it away upon a flight of stairs, and no one is thereby put in peril of death by drowning or by exposure on a desert shore. Similarly, the sewing-machine may be placed in charge of an incompetent person without danger to the lives of the community. The officers who permit steamships under their command to take fire, or who wreck them upon California reefs by steering close to a shore which is known to be but imperfectly laid down on the chart, could be placed in command of the largest and most costly sewing-machines without the possibility that their want of care and seamanship could produce any worse result than that of breaking a needle or of throwing the feeding apparatus out of gear.

It is only necessary to contrast the sewing-machine business with that of a steamship line, to prove that the former is the true sphere of the Pacific Mail Company. There is no reason to suppose that the directors of the company are unfit to be trusted with the control of a few score sewing-machines, and no great harm could be done by transferring such of the steam-ship officers of the company as have proved their uselessness at sea, to the command of the less expensive and intricate of sewing-machines; especially those devoid of the complications of "hemmers" and button-hole attachments. Such a transfer of its business from the sea to the land would command the hearty approval of those who have read the story of the eight or nine vessels under the control of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which have met with accidents within the six months prior to February last, and who have watched the steady fall of its stock until it has reached a figure far below that of even the Erie Railway.

Art and Artistes.

On Saturday night, Mr. SOMERVILLE concluded the sale of the Kensett collection, and one of the most memorable incidents in the history of American art was thus rounded to a close. The interest excited by the sale was great, and the prices got for the pictures beyond expectation. One hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars is a large sum to be realized at the sale of the works, almost wholly, of one hand, even when we consider the number of the pictures and sketches—about 700—and the fame of the artist. It is creditable to America that this substantial homage should have been paid to native genius, and that some of her foremost living painters should have competed so liberally for specimens of the handiwork of their dead brother. Perhaps it may be true that some of the works sold brought more than their intrinsic value. Many of them were mere bits and fragments, the germs of undeveloped conceptions, or the hurried memoranda of a passing thought; and some were so far unfinished as to be, as pictures, of little worth. As memorials, however, of an honorable career, as souvenirs of a tribute richly deserved, and as pointing an example of lasting value, these relics are hardly to be estimated in money, and, to their possessors, may well appear priceless.

As a sign of the growth of taste in art, the Kensett sale has, then, commendable significance, and its success may be regarded in a measure as a set-off against that of some late collections of tawdry trash, the marketing of which has elicited not a few satirical laughs at our expense from across the sea. Making due allowance for the personal affections and respect felt for the artist, and for the sentiment attaching to handiwork that can be reproduced no more, the prices given and the discrimination shown at this sale are solid tokens of advance in public appreciative faculty. We hope that the event will in one respect form a new point of departure. Art, we may all admit, is cosmopolitan, and as regards the artist, we do not ask where he was born, but how good is his work. If better pictures can be brought from abroad than our own artists can produce, and sold for less money than our own artists can afford to paint for, there is manifestly good reason for such importations. But when so many really good American painters wait so long for recognition, when they are pushed to the wall and their work neglected in favor of canvases from over-sea of inferior merit, it is right to expostulate and to combat the evil. Pictures unsalable in Europe are brought here by the cart-load, and, with the aid of most impudent and bare-faced puffery, are foisted on the public—often at rates twice as high as would purchase home-made work of four times the value. Of course this is all bad—bad for the public, bad for the painters, and bad for art. What is wanted is that judges of pictures—and there are many such among us, if fewer than could be wished—should give themselves the trouble to testify to the truth on these subjects, should help our own artists to get fair play, and should discountenance the wholesale dissemination among the large class who have as yet more money than taste, of rubbish that usurps the place of decent work, and tends directly to discourage both home appreciation and home production. It is to be hoped that the Kensett sale will assist such a movement—through the obvious inferences to be drawn from its brilliant success—and that a wholesome impulse may thus be given to the prosperity of American painters and the progress of American art.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems that in Massachusetts the laws against cruelty to animals do not extend to protecting the cat. While the injustice of this is manifest, it must be confessed that the reprehensible habits of that animal preclude the public from feeling much sympathy for him. There is an utter want of principle and conscience in the cat, which give him a bad eminence among other domestic animals. The dog may be well fed and well treated, but he never, on that account, gives himself up to a life of lazy luxury and declines to discharge his duty in the matter of rats, or of barking at obnoxious visitors. On the other hand, the cat, as soon as his hunger is satisfied, disdains to trouble himself with mice, and coolly takes possession of the best chair in the house in order to slumber in Sybaritic indolence. He will arouse himself occasionally, when a new idea in connection with catching the canary dawns upon him, but so far as his legitimate business is concerned, he quietly ignores it. If he is an unpopular beast, he has only his shameless neglect of duty to blame for it.

Prince NAPOLEON having failed in his action for damages for being driven out of France, has petitioned the Assembly for a restoration of his rights as a French citizen. During the discussion of this petition Minister DUFAURE "spoke in terms of contempt of the coup d'état, upon which the power of the late Emperor was founded," and submitted a bill exiling the Bonaparte family, which was adopted. So it appears that the Republic, which, we are told, is the government preferred by the majority of Frenchmen, does not dare to permit the presence of Prince NAPOLEON in France. M. DUFAURE was certainly in error in speaking contemptuously of the coup d'état. Whatever else that political stepping-stone may have been, it was not "contemptible," unless, indeed, we are to understand that the French nation can be mastered by a movement deserving of contempt, or unless M. DUFAURE had in mind the comparative number of malcontents shot by NAPOLEON and by M. THIERS, and hence regarded the coup d'état as contemptible in comparison with the storming of Paris and the executions on the plain of Satory.

The statement recently made by one of District-Attorney PHELPS' assistants, that boys of sixteen years of age and upward are the most dangerous criminals to be found in this City, might, to judge from recent occurrences, be applied with equal justice to Chicago. According to the *Evening Post* of the latter city, "a crowd of young ruffians, without any purpose other than the gratification of a devilish desire to injure any one in human form," just before dusk, a few evenings since, amused themselves by seizing a man in one of the public avenues and pounding him in a most violent manner. A gentleman who rode by at the time only escaped similar treatment by giving rein to his horse. A policeman subsequently fired upon the gang without any apparent effect. Here, as well as in Chicago, it will require a very vigorous effort on the part of the police, the District-Attorneys, and the Judges, to imbue these boy-rowdies with a wholesome terror of the law. In regard to the degree of punishment that ought to be inflicted in such cases, Judge HEALY has set an example which cannot be too faithfully followed.

It is to be hoped that there is sufficient warrant for the rumor that a committee of the Board of Supervisors will shortly forward to the Adjutant-General a request to disband several skeleton military organizations in this City that give no promise of ever reaching the dignity of regiments. These organizations, it appears, have been maintained for a number of years at considerable cost to the tax-payers, and the sooner they are got rid of altogether, or absorbed by regiments in good standing, the better. It is suggested that no regiment having a numerical strength of less than 500 be continued in the State service. By establishing a rule of this nature, a considerable amount might annually be saved that is now needlessly squandered. How to reduce the cost of the armories is a question of deep interest to the people, and any plan that seems to offer a prospect for a favorable solution of it is worthy of consideration.

The fact having been pretty well established that no man of moderate income can afford to rent an entire house in a convenient part of the City, a number of clerks in banks and commercial houses have been drawn together for the purpose of organizing an association to provide for the erection of model dwellings in some neighborhood in the vicinity of New-York. The young men are so "full of the subject" that they have already appointed a committee to select a site. However, while admiring the vigor with which they seem to be animated, we advise them to be exceedingly cautious in deciding upon the locality where it is proposed to make the first experiment. Real estate agents having an obvious interest in "puffing" certain pieces of property, sometimes see no harm in hiding plague-spots under attractive names. It is for the interest of the young men that they shall not be misled, and in order to avoid such a misfortune, it will be necessary to keep clear of the agents until they have satisfied themselves by inquiries in other directions.

A bill has passed the Michigan Legislature to add two Professors of Homœopathy to the Medical Faculty at Ann Arbor. It encountered a vigorous protest from seventy-eight graduates of the school—belonging, of course, to the rival class of physicians. The experiment is a novel one. It is impossible to say whether it will produce beneficial, or only awkward and confusing consequences. But a school of physicians that succeeds in steadily adding to the number of intelligent persons who trust the care of their own and their families' health to its skill, is certainly entitled to a share of the advantages involved in public employment of the character referred to. Whether that share can judiciously be accepted in direct connection with its rivals is an open question.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

A change of bill was made last night at Niblo's Garden. "Lee and Lotus" gave place to the "Scouts of the Prairie." Of the former the public, it appears, know enough; of the latter, few will know much, even after repeated hearings. A great number of people assembled on the first representation to try the experiment. We are bound to say that the general sentiment was one of almost unbounded approval. Our implication, therefore, as to the intelligibility of the drama need not be construed as affecting its probable popularity. The "Scouts of the Prairie" was preceded by a farce, also said to be written by Mr. "Ned Buntline," called "The Broken Bank." Mr. Buntline will, however, be best pleased by our confining our comments to the drama which made the staple of the night. The "Scouts of the Prairie" is, then, made up largely of wars and the rumors of wars. The characters are always either fighting or getting ready to fight. Most of them seem to be shot down in the course of the action, and come miraculously to life again in the sequel, to the infinite satisfaction of the audience. The chief personages of this singular production are named and represented as follows:

SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.

Buffalo Bill, by the original hero	Hon. W. F. Cody
Texas Jack, by the original hero	J. B. Omohundro
Cale Durg	Ned Buntline
Mormon Ben	Henry Wentworth
Phelim O'Laugherty	Geo. C. Davenport
Carl Pretzel	Walter Fletcher
Hazel Eye	Senorita Eloe Carfano

INDIANS.

Wolf Slayer	Shirley H. Frasee
Big Eagle	Joseph J. Winter
Little Bear	George B. Beach

PAWNEE INDIANS.

Ar-ka-ka	Grassy Chief	Te-co-te-powa	Big Elk
Ar-ga-tee	Prairie Dog	Kit-kot-towna	Great River
As-sin-an-wa	Water Chief	Ko-kn-su	Swamp Fox
Dove Eye		Mlle. Morlacchi	

We have to say of Hon. W. F. Cody that he exhibited, on his first appearance before a Metropolitan audience, a surprising degree of *aplomb*, notable ease of gesture and delivery, and a vocal power quite sufficient readily to fill a large theatre. His use of the revolver and rifle indicate extensive practice, and were vastly relished by the audience. In fact, the unmitigated bloodshed that ends every act and almost every scene of this unique composition, were so satisfactory to the public, that the management might be forgiven for hereafter assuming that the key to success must lie in the exhibition of cataracts of gore. Mr. Omohundro gained a fair share of the evening's applause, and, like Mr. Cody, evinces remarkable ease for what we suppose to be limited stage experience. The temperance lecture introduced by Mr. Ned Buntline in act second, is calculated to do a great deal of good, and we hope it will. It shows marks of careful preparation, and honors both the experience and good intention of the writer. Señorita Eloe Carfano has much physical vigor, and is certainly more like what she undertakes to represent than nine women out of ten could manage to be. The *Dove Eye* of Mlle. Morlacchi did not, so far as we can judge, call many of her accomplishments into requisition. On the whole, we have no hesitation in unconditionally affirming that in the aboriginal, the "Scouts of the Prairie" must, of necessity, be seen. It is only just to say that the representation was attended by torrents of what seemed thoroughly spontaneous applause; and that whatever faults close criticism may detect, there is a certain flavor of realism and of nationality about the play well calculated to gratify a general audience. "The Scouts of the Prairie," as interpreted by Messrs. Cody, Omohundro, and Buntline, will be performed until further notice; and we think we can safely promise whoever assists at its performance hearty enjoyment of a nature measured in the various instances by their own peculiar tastes and culture.

MR. LESTER WALLACK AND HIS THEATRE.

Mr. Lester Wallack has been playing an engagement in Brooklyn to more money, in the same consecutive number of nights, than has ever been drawn in that city by any theatrical entertainment. This intelligence will be gratifying to Mr. Wallack's many New-York friends, and the assurance will not be less so that the tale about that popular comedian making an extended tour of the globe, including the Fiji Islands and the moon for aught we know, is totally unfounded in fact, as it is not Mr. Wallack's purpose to leave the United States at all. The story, it seems, was the imaginative invention of another popular artist, whose taste for practical joking has lately had wholesome illustration. We may fitly add that the rumors about Mr. Wallack's giving up the management of his theatre are equally unfounded. He retains the sole and exclusive direction of that house, excepting only the Summer season, which is undertaken by Mr. Theodore Moss, precisely as heretofore, and contemplates, no change whatever in the future. Next season he intends to open the theatre himself, supported by as strong a company as he can gather, and he will be succeeded, as the attraction of the stage, by Mr. Sothern, whose present brilliant engagement is an earnest of what he is likely hereafter to achieve.

TRYLON GARDEN THEATRE.

On Thursday evening next, April 3, a theatrical performance will take place at the Tryleon Garden Theatre, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The entertainments will be substantially given by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association. The farce of "To Oblige Benson" will be played, and the pretty drama of "The Maid of Croissy." What, with the character of the object of this undertaking, and the talent of the association which has generously given its services to that object, the success of the occasion should be assured, and we hope such may prove to be the fact.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Joseph Murphy, who entertained the frequenters of Wood's Museum throughout last week, continues to appear at that house until Saturday next. Last evening a new Irish-American drama was produced as a fresh medium for the display of Mr. Murphy's versatility, and its performance passed off with considerable éclat. In "Mama Cro'," Mr. Murphy fills no fewer than six characters, and he has, besides, numerous exceptionalities for singing and dancing in a thoroughly *ad explanadum* style. "Mama Cro'" is to be done during the present week, and is given not only nightly, but at the Saturday matinée. On the other afternoons, until further notice, "Out of the Fire," a sensational drama, will be the attraction.

Musical.

RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI-THOMAS CONCERTS.

The first of a series of four concerts, enlisting the united efforts of Mr. Rubinstein, Mr. Wieniawski, and Mr. Thomas' orchestra, was given at Steinway Hall last evening. The most interesting incident of the performance was the rendering of the "Ocean" symphony, under the direction of Mr. Rubinstein, its author. Portions of this colossal composition had already become known, but it was a new and a great delight to hear the six movements of the symphony executed in succession, by so intelligent and highly disciplined an orchestra as Mr. Thomas has brought together, and with the players under the influence of the master mind who created the work. The brief record that the recital was impressive in an extraordinary degree is all the single hearing of the composition suggests. A perusal of the score does little toward enlightening one concerning the effectiveness of the symphony as executed under the bâton of Mr. Rubinstein, who leads with an earnestness of manner verging upon severity, and with abundant physical evidence of his appreciation of the significance of his music; and to write in detail of an effort in which mighty ideas are embodied in the most scientific, and generally in the most felicitous forms, would be mere presumption. The deep attention bestowed upon the work, the applause which marked the termination of each of the divisions, and the thrice-repeated recall of the composer and conductor ought to secure an early repetition of the symphony. Mr. Rubinstein, whose travels and triumphs have told rather severely upon a more delicate frame than his achievements seem compatible with, contented himself yesterday with directing the execution of this part of the bill. Mr. Wieniawski appeared twice. For his first contribution he played a *chaconne* by Bach, one of those immensely difficult pieces which a very few violinists care to handle, and to meet the exigencies of which Mr. Wieniawski's surety of intonation, rapidity of fingering, and purity of tone, make him more than equal; his second number was his own setting of themes from "Faust." The finest reading of Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture it has ever been our fortune to enjoy, was supplied at the outset of the concert by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, under the guidance of Mr. Thomas. Two excerpts from Berlioz's richly colored "Damnation de Faust" and Wagner's overture to "Der Fliegende Holländer," were the remaining selections done by the band. For the second entertainment of the series, to be attended to-night, the arrangements are as below:

Overture, "Genovera"	Schumann
	Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Concerto, No. 5, E flat	Beethoven
	Mr. Anton Rubinstein and Orchestra.
"Gesange Scene"	Spohr
	Mr. Henri Wieniawski and Orchestra.
Symphonic Poem, "Les Préludes"	Lizst
	Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Prélude et Etudes	Chopin
	Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Légende	Wieniawski
	Mr. Henri Wieniawski.
Overture, "Der Freyschutz"	Weber
	Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

Party Politics in Tennessee.

An article in the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, suggested by the new talk about a new party, concludes as follows: So far as Tennessee is concerned, however, there is no occasion for any partyism, just now, of any sort. Party lines and sectional lines were indistinguishable in our last Legislature, and even the irrepressible colored "man and brother" had, by good sense, tact, and decorum, to say nothing of a dignity worthy of Anglo-Saxon emulation, so far outlived an unreasonable prejudice, as to share with others of the body the hospitalities of the State Executive. We shall have no Legislatures, no Congresses and Senates, nor elections for a blissful prolongation of time. For months we shall have surcease of political turmoil, and exult in the inward congratulation of the philosopher Phœnix, that we "haven't nary a politics." The development of our agricultural and mineral resources, the improvement of our highways and our public schools, and the material advancement of our Commonwealth generally, will now be heard from. And these are questions in which all Tennesseans may engage with earnestness and zeal, and without distinction of past political opinions or previous condition of servitude. And may the God of Peace and Plenty preserve us ever from the denunciation of every political organization, not duly alive to their importance.

The Frontier Depredations.

LAREDO, TEXAS, March 27.—The United States Frontier Commissioners arrived here yesterday, and commenced session to-day. In their journey from Corpus Christi they held sessions, and elicited valuable disclosures as Santa Gertrude and San Diego. The Indian depredations of this vicinity are being thoroughly examined.

ALBANY.

Business in the Assembly Last Night—Prospects of the Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The House and Senate were unusually thin to-night, and much work in general orders was disposed of by both. The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Van Cott's bill to fix the surrender value of life insurance policies was made the special order for to-morrow evening, and Mr. Opdyke made an attempt to get the Police Justices' bill made the order for Wednesday morning, but no [illegible] would vote for the motion, and the House was too thin to muster a two-thirds vote to carry them.

CONSISTENCY.

When the House came to adjournment, Mr. Opdyke called the yeas and nays, when it was found that, with the exception of Mr. Batchelor, every member who had voted against the Speaker's adjournment was absent from his seat. Among the absentees were Messrs. Fort, Allaben, and Prince, who had made speeches against it.

THE CHARTER.

As regards the charter, there is really very little to say. Inquiry among the Senators here shows that during the recess nothing has been done, further than informal consultations between the supporters and opponents of the Lowery amendment. Mr. Palmer, who is known to favor it, is not in town yet. Mr. Perry will probably [illegible] the amendment in the debate to-morrow. Those who think with him are of the opinion that ground has been raised by them to some slight extent since Friday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M.

Petitions were presented of the Westchester Board of Supervisors, asking for increased pay for the Surrogate of that county; of the citizens of Oneida, Erie, Herkimer, and Rockland Counties, asking for an appropriation for the New-York Soldiers' Home.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Robertson—To extend the powers of the Yonkers Police to the town of King's Bridge; also relative to the salaries of the County Judge and Surrogate of Westchester County.

By Mr. Perry—For a street railroad in Butler-street, Brooklyn; also, relative to the Coney Island Railroad; also, relative to assessments against Ocean Park-way, Brooklyn.

The President announced the following committee of the Senate relative to the work of the Constitutional Commission: Messrs. James Wood, Robertson, Bowen, Murphy, D. P. Wood, Lord, and Cook.

The Committee on Commerce reported an amended bill defining the duties of the Captain of the Port of New-York. The provision that no boat can be rechartered except it is in the Port of New-York. All transportation lines which have a part of a pier and bulkhead, may, when business requires, have the exclusive use of the whole of the pier and bulkhead, with the berths thereof, upon notifying the Harbor-Master of such fact that the business of the company requires the exclusive use of said pier.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

To provide for the protection of citizens in their civil and public rights.

Relative to the drawing of jurors in Westchester County.

To incorporate the New-York Passenger Company.

To incorporate the New-York Water Transit Company.

To reorganize the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton.

Relating to the interest of the State in certain lands in Beckett-street, Brooklyn, to Charles Pfizer.

Discussed.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speaker Cornell being absent, the Clerk called upon Mr. Husted to preside.

The following bills were taken up in Committee of the Whole, and disposed of as stated:

To divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to punish the crime of arson. Ordered to a third reading.

To incorporate the Schenectady City Railroad Company. Ordered to a third reading.

For the benefit of common schools in the County of Richmond. Ordered to a third reading.

To amend the Public Instruction act. Ordered to a third reading.

Making an appropriation of $29,295 to the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, to pay for uniforms worn out in time of war. Mr. Batchelor moved an amendment that the Colonel shall give bonds for the faithful application of the money. Carried, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Chair announced the following members of joint committee on part of the House to report a plan for the consideration of constitutional amendments adopted by the Constitutional Commission: Messrs. Pierson, Alberger, Husted, Prince, Fort, Rose, Kennedy, Patterson, Clapp, Gilbert, Denniston, Jacobs, Weed, Ray, and McGuire.

Mr. Darling introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company by providing that the route shall not run through or over any of the streets fronting or bordering on Washington-square.

Also to exempt the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital from taxation and assessments.

By Mr. Roberts—To incorporate the New-York Mortgage and Trust Company.

By Mr. McGuire—To amend the charter of Havana.

On motion of Mr. Valkenburgh the bill requiring life insurance companies to make annual detailed statements of their expenses &c., was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Husted moved to make the New-York Police bill the special order for Thursday. He said the was a reform measure, and it was one of the most important bills before the House.

Mr. Burns did not see the necessity for any particular haste for this bill. The question was taken, and it was lost.

Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The General Railroad Bill—Taxation of Railroads—Sunday Trains.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 31.—The Conference Committee on the General Railroad law to-night agreed to strike out the proviso prohibiting the construction of parallel lines of road within a distance of 1,500 feet, which was introduced for the benefit of the National Air liners. In this shape the bill will pass both Houses, the Assembly having already concurred in the recommendation of the committee.

The Senate has ordered to a third reading the bill for the municipal taxation of railway property, with an amendment exempting from tax ten acres of land at the termini of all roads in the State. The amendment made last Thursday, which was construed to exempt the united companies from all taxation whatever, was withdrawn by Mr. Sewell. An effort to pass the bill was stoutly resisted by Senator McPherson, who has been the principal champion of the measure.

A bill was introduced in the House authorizing railroads in this State to run one passenger train each way on Sunday for public accommodation. Also a bill providing for the assessment of the property of benevolent societies in New-York, for purposes of local improvement.

The Senate killed the bill to incorporate the Jersey City Canal and Wharf Company, and passed the bill authorizing the inhabitants of Mont Clair to vote on the license question at their election to-morrow.

The bill for the appointment of a State agent to provide employment for discharged State Prison convicts was also passed.

A supplement to the Jersey City Tax bill, introduced in the House to-night, changes the termination of the fiscal year from July to December; provides that the Board of Finance may, this year, issue such amount of bonds as may be necessary to meet current expenses, in order that the city may, hereafter, avoid anticipating the income from taxes.

The two Houses, in joint meeting, to-night, elected the members of the various Jersey City Commissioners who were agreed upon in caucus last week.

Assaulting an Officer—The Parties Held to Answer.

Yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, Thomas Walker, No. 183 Eldridge-street; Peter Miller, No. 333 Front-street; Patrick McLoughlin, No. 198 Delancey-street; Thomas Spellman, No. 654 Water-street; Daniel Mahoney, No. 260 Monroe-street; Michael Cregan, No. 675 Water-street; William Robinson, No. 167 Allen-street; George Handel, No. 52 Madison-street; John Harrison, No. 272 Delancey-street, and John Dacey and William Kennedy, No. 656 Water-street, were arraigned for having been implicated in the assault upon Officer Rowan, of the Seventh Precinct, on Sunday morning, and endeavoring to rescue a prisoner from his custody. They were all held to await the officer's injuries, which are of a serious nature.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

The Detectives Working in the Dark—An Arrest on Suspicion—The Prisoner Discharged.

The Brooklyn detectives seem determined that if they do not secure the murderer of Charles Goodrich the public shall not complain of a multiplicity of accusations and insinuations of guilt against all sorts of people.

Between the insinuations against Barnet, or Barrett, the Englishman; Kate Stoddard, the letter-writer; James, alias "Pop" Tighe, and "two others, burglars;" the sensational stories about the dark-visaged Spaniard, Roscoe, and the necessity for the appearance of Mrs. Markham, together with the theories which hang about each, the question of "Who murdered Charles Goodrich, and how?" is becoming entangled even beyond the ingenuity of a Brooklyn detective. Mrs. Meyers' connection with the affair, or, at least, the "official" version of it, is best explained in Mr. Chief Campbell's statement given below. The burglar theory seems to have experienced a slight revival, but the majority of people still hold to the theory of a woman. At best the case is "mysterious," but if the police, as they promise, tell at the request to-day all they know and just what they have attempted, at least the mystery surrounding the investigation and efforts at detection will be cleared away.

In conversation yesterday with the writer, Chief of Police Campbell said: "Some of the papers appear to misunderstand my motive in retaining custody of Mrs. Meyers. Now, we had information showing her to have been intimate with Goodrich, and as his habits were not known to his immediate relatives, I decided to bring her over and hear her story, intending to send her home again should she give no information of importance. When questioned on the night of her arrest, she was not frank in her answers, and acted like one who knew more than she cared to tell. Next day she said she thought that she had seen Goodrich last on Tuesday evening, but afterward she admitted to myself, the District-Attorney, and Coroner Whitehill, that she had been in Goodrich's company up to 9 o'clock and after on Thursday night. Then she spoke of Roscoe, the Spaniard; she said she had an idea that he had murdered Goodrich, this being evidently a confirmation of her theory that he had been "followed to his house and killed by a man—an enemy." Although she gave me no assurance of having positive or direct evidence against Roscoe, I thought it best to get him into custody, and telegraphed to various cities directing his arrest. Under these circumstances, and considering how Mrs. Meyers had prevaricated in her statements, I thought it imprudent to release her for the present. This is the whole story, and I think the police deserve that their action should be justified by a statement of the facts. We are working up and have worked all the clues that we had, but when there is so much to be done and so little to begin on, it is unfair to ask too rapid a success."

This is, of course, only the police side of the story, and is, perhaps, as good a defense as they can make under existing circumstances.

The clumsy and unessential efforts of the Brooklyn detectives were yesterday initiated by a New-York officer. Detective Walling, of the Central Office, in this City, acting upon information supposed to have been supplied by Inspector George W. Dilks, arrested a man in the Bowery, yesterday afternoon, on the supposition that he was the mysterious "Roscoe," the Spanish lover of Mrs. Meyers, and the supposed murderer of Mr. Goodrich. The prisoner, who was respectably dressed, and who wore a small Astrakhan cap, was at once brought to the Central Office, and arraigned before Capt. Irving, of the Detective Squad. A carriage was then procured, the prisoner was handcuffed and placed in it, and was taken to Police Head-quarters in Brooklyn by Detectives Walling and Golden. He was brought into Chief Campbell's private office, and it was then discovered that he was not "Roscoe," and furthermore that he did not bear the slightest resemblance to the suspected Spaniard. He was conveyed back to New-York and set at liberty yesterday evening. The detectives, justly ashamed of their bungling work, refused to furnish the name of the informer to the Press. A TIMES reporter learned, however, that the man is a Frenchman named Charles Dalzen, thirty-one years of age, born in Hayti, West Indies, and having no occupation.

MISSION WORK.

Anniversary of the M. E. Church Extension Society.

The annual meeting of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held last evening in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, Bishop James presiding. The exercises were opened with prayer, after which Mr. Bowles Colgate presented the annual report of the work accomplished by the society during the past twelve months, together with a statement of the general condition of mission work under the auspices of the M. E. Church in this City. It appears that the society has now under its charge seven mission stations, five of which are wholly supported by the society, and nine churches. During the year there have been received into these missions and churches 302 probationary members, 138 full members, and 117 by letter. The present number of full members of the church connected with the society is 1,019; probationary members, 296; conversions during the year, 340; number of Sunday-school teachers, 210; scholars, 3,000. During the year 1,500 sermons were preached, 28,631 pastoral visits made; 109,384 pages of reading matter distributed; 356 people baptized. The income of the society was $55,711 88, and the disbursements $55,567 02.

The report having been accepted and adopted, Bishop Simpson delivered a brief address. He congratulated the society on the work it had done and the results of that work. At the same time he was doubtful if the work done was commensurable to the wants of this City.

In New-Hampshire and Vermont the M. E. Church has 200 ministers to a population of 800,000, while in this City, with a population of nearly 1,000,000, there are only sixty ministers, and in the future it should be their study not only to overthrow this "ring" or that "ring," but reach the hearts of the masses through the word of God.

Bishop Foster next spoke. He asserted that three-fourths of the population of this City are rarely seen in a place of worship, and as a consequence are becoming more demoralized every day. What is required is the extension of the work of this and similar societies, and to do this money is required.

After some further addresses the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jno. B. Cornell; Vice-Presidents, Geo. J. Hamilton, Cline B. Fuka, John D. Slayback; Corresponding Secretary, Bowles Colgate; Recording Secretary, James H. Pelton, and Treasurer, W. K. Peyton.

The meeting then adjourned.

School Inspectors—Balloting for Long and Short Terms.

The Inspectors of Public Schools, recently appointed by the Mayor, yesterday balloted for long and short terms, with the following result:

First District—John Patten, 1874; Thos. D. Johns, 1873; John F. Huggins, 1876.
Second District—Henry Tice, 1874; Alex. T. Hunter, 1875; John Hecker, 1876.
Third District—James Kelly, 1876; W. H. Gray, 1875; Geo. K. Hackay, 1874.
Fourth District—Andrews Mills, 1875; Harry H. Woods, 1874; Wm. H. Lyon, 1876.
Fifth District—James W. Gerard, 1875; Alex. M. L. Agnew, 1874; Elijah Kimball, 1876.
Sixth District—J. W. C. Leveridge, 1876; B. B. Atterbury, 1875; Mark Blumenthal, 1874.
Seventh District—Hosea B. Perkins, 1876; John F. Williams, 1875; Peodore Mierson, 1874.

The Crispins.

Under the auspices of the Crispin Lodge No. 69, a meeting of shoemakers was held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, in Grand-street, last night, composed of "non-society" men, who enrolled their names as members of the Order of St. Crispin. As stated on a previous occasion action has been taken by the Crispin Organization to admit these non-society men for a certain limited period, free of the usual initiation fee, in order to be prepared for a strike at the opening of the Spring trade. There are some 6,000 shoemakers enrolled as members in the different Crispin lodges in this City, while there are about 4,000 more who have not yet joined the order.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid into the City Treasury, proceeds of collection, viz.:

From taxes, Croton rent, and interest	$9,690 26
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	6,681 05
From dock and slip rents	36,542 07
From market rent and fees	513 73
From assessments for street opening and improvement	21,043 38
Total	$74,469 51

LIFE INSURANCE.

Application to Declare the Knickerbocker Company Bankrupt—Gen. W. Miller Turns Up Again.

For some time past rumors were in circulation in insurance circles that an effort was about to be made by John Anderson, a director of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and a few of his friends, to have the affairs of the company wound up for insolvency, and a receiver appointed of the assets. Yesterday the motion came up formally before Judge Fancher in Supreme Court, Chambers, Messrs. Orsm and Robinson appearing as counsel for the plaintiff, John Anderson, and Allen R. Walker in favor of the application for a receiver, while Messrs. Field and Shearman and Mr. Johnson, representing all the stock of the company, except a few hundred shares owned by plaintiff and George G. Barnard, appeared in opposition to the motion. The entire number of shares of the company is stated at 4,000, 3,341 of which is held by parties opposing the application for a receiver.

The complaint of plaintiffs, on which their application was based, sets forth at great length the general facts as follows: The company has a nominal capital of $100,000, divided into shares of $25 each; that Allen R. Walker, the co-plaintiff of Anderson, was, prior to April, 1872, clerk of the company, and familiar with its books and business transactions; that the company is now insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and has been so insolvent for upward of a year past; that on the 31st of December, 1871, the total assets of the company did not exceed in value $9,065,131 55; that at the same time the company's total liabilities, exclusive of its liability on its capital stock, was not less than $7,187 904 29, and since that date the excess of the liabilities of the company over and above its assets (exclusive of its liability on its capital stock) has not been less than $322,672 74. To establish this state of facts, plaintiffs allege more particularly that, in a certain annual statement of the financial condition of the company, made in pursuance of law to the State Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1871, and verified March 1, 1872, by Charles Stanton, one of the defendants, and then Vice-President of the company, it appears that the total contingent assets of the company amounted to $7,531,484 07, and made up of the following items:

Loans secured by mortgage on real estate	$1,651,618 10
Loans secured by pledge of marketable securities as collateral	367,218 00
Premium notes and loans taken in payment of premiums on policies in force	3,239,705 88
Cash value of real estate owned by company	45,000 00
Cash market value of bonds and stocks owned by the company	430,000 00
Cash in office of company	7,164 09
Cash on deposit	62,111 53
Accrued interest due the company	153,906 50
Gross amount of premiums uncollected on policies in force [illegible] st, 1871	462,561 77
Market value of furniture, safes, and fixtures belonging to company	7,998 00
Total contingent assets	$7,531,484 07

That it further appeared by said statement that the total liabilities of the said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, on the said 31st day of December, 1871, exclusive of the liability of said company on its capital stock, amounted to the sum of $6,996,176 74, and that said liabilities were made up of the following items:

Claims for death losses and other policy claims	$465,305 84
Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1871	6,173,049 00
Liabilities, except on policy account	60,541 90
Total liabilities	$6,696,976 74

That in this statement of loans secured by bond and mortgage, all such loans are estimated as of the value of the face of said loans, the fact being that many of said loans were, on the said 31st day of December, 1871, and are now, inadequately secured by mortgages on real estate of a value far less than the amount of such loans, and great insufficiency as a security, and would realize far less on sale than the estimated value at which they are included in the statement; that one of the loans so referred to was of $80,000, to one M. Pinner, on property in Perth Amboy, N.J., not valued above $20,000; another loan of $22,000 was secured by property not worth more than $15,000; another loan, to Fanny E. Patterson of $41,000, is secured by property worth not more than $24,000; another loan to Anna M. Waller, of $30,000, is secured on property in New-Jersey of value not exceeding $15,000; that in the item of premiums there is included a debt of one Henry Lassing, for premiums collected, amounting to $265,309 86, such debt being estimated as good for the full amount, while as an asset it is worthless; that other indebtedness of $80,000, for premiums collected, is charged against one Wilbur as being good, while Wilbur is himself dead, and his estate insolvent. The complaint then goes on to recite several other smaller sums charged on the company's statement as good, but in fact utterly worthless; also, sums paid out and not charged on the books against the assets of the company, including among the latter $5,000 paid to J. H. & C. M. Goodsell "for the preparation and publication of two newspaper articles," entitled respectively: "The Thug Warfare in Life Insurance;" and "The Vindication of the Knickerbocker Company;" $13,000 to George W. Miller, Superintendent of Insurance Department of the State, to induce him to make a favorable report with respect to the condition of the company, and $250 to one Eldridge, an assistant of Miller; that sums of a similar character with the preceding, to the extent of $20,482 66 should be deducted from the cash on hand, which sum, together with the difference between the value of securities and debts, as stated by the company, and their actual collectable value would make an aggregate reduction of the companies' assets to the extent of $476,363 52; that the company has excluded from its statement of liabilities losses to the extent of $65,000; that on the last day of July, 1872, the company had on account of these items, the excess of the liabilities of said company over and above the assets of the company, and exclusive of its liability on its capital stock, was not less than $734,190 01; inclusive of its capital stock, not less than $834,190 01, and such, plaintiffs believe, an investigation of the affairs of the company will show to be a fact; that since December, 1871, the affairs of the company have not improved, but its liabilities have been increased; that Charles Stanton, formerly Vice-President of the company, and still a director and member of the Finance Committee, caused a loan of $24,000 to be made to McCready & Co., in violation of the charter, on security of shares in a sugar company, in which he (Stanton) was interested, and the whole of which sum was lost to the company; that all the loans already recited as having been made, on inadequate security, were made by said Stanton, in violation of the charter of the company; that the moneys paid out to Millard and others were also caused to be paid out by Stanton, and were so paid in fraud of the company; that Stanton fraudulently permitted the premium collected by Wilber and Lassing to be lost; that he had fraudulently loaned the money of the company to his own firm of Stanton, Sheldon & Co.; that Stanton now controls the company, and the directors neglect and refuse to take any steps to procure the money loaned to the company through his fraudulent acts. The remainder of the complaint consists of affidavits and statements in confirmation of the general allegations herein given, and concludes with the usual pray-r for judgment, &c., and the appointment of a receiver.

Counsel for the defendants answer by voluminous affidavits, setting forth that they represent all the stock—more than three-fourths of the entire capital—not held by the plaintiffs and George G. Barnard; that the company is solvent in every sense of the term; that its assets, at their present cash value, exceed over $7,000,000 all its immediate and certain liabilities; that they exceed by over $400,000 all its contingent and perspective liabilities, taking the valuation put upon those liabilities by the Insurance Department of this State, and that the company could to-day effect a re-insurance of all of its outstanding risks on terms which would leave it a surplus of over $1,500,000; that if the facts in the claim against Lassing and other cash items mentioned in the complaint were included in the company's statement of its assets; that the property on which loans had been made far exceed their amount; that the item of $65,000 claimed to have been improperly omitted from the statement of the company was so omitted by the fraud and falsehood of Walker, one of the plaintiffs; that the falsity of the accusations against Stanton are clearly shown; that the loan to McCready & Co. on stocks, was made with the consent of the then President, Erastus Lyman; that the $12,000 claimed to have been paid to Superintendent Miller was never paid by Stanton or received by Miller; that all the loans to Stanton's firm were repaid with interest; that plaintiffs, in bringing this suit, are the mere instruments of Lyman, the very person who committed all the frauds of which they complain, and from whom the plaintiff Walker received the stock on which he now bases his suit as a plaintiff; that Walker is now the protégé of Lyman, and for his exclusive devotion to the latter, lost his position in the company's employment.

In the affidavit setting forth the fact that this application is opposed on behalf of owners of more than three-fourths of the stock, the list of owners given is as follows: Isaac Kipp, 262 shares; Edward O. Carpenter, by Isaac Kipp, 222 shares; Hugh Allen, 112 shares; Francis M. Allen, 325 shares; John B. Kitching, 80 shares; N. H. Gillett, 100 shares; Isaac Hendrix, 60 shares; R. C. Slocum, by Wm. S. Slocum, 20 shares; E. W. Bancroft, 20 shares; C. Stanton, 1,462 shares; Thos. Goodby, 5 shares; Marco T. Folhemus, by T. J. Van Wyck, attorney, 30 shares, and twelve others averaging from 60 to 2 shares each. All the foregoing parties petition for a dismissal of the complaint.

Among those set forth in the same affidavit as favoring the action of plaintiffs are George G. Barnard, owning 200 shares; John Anderson, 220 shares, Erastus Lyman, 341 shares; Allen R. Walker, 85 shares, and half a dozen others owning from 35 to 4 shares each.

The papers being very voluminous, Judge Fancher suggested that as they were printed, they might be submitted to the court without reading. After a brief argument, the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE THREATENED STRIKES.

Action of the Gas Firemen—The Carpenters in Council.

Delegates from the Manhattan, Metropolitan, Harlem and New-York Gas Works, representing over 3,000 stokers and helpers, met, last evening, in Constitution Hall, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of determining if the time had arrived to strike for the establishment of the Eight-hour system in the different gas works in New-York. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order and the doors closed. The delegates remained in secret session until 11 o'clock, when the President informed the reporters that they could enter. It was then announced that after long and careful discussion it had been determined to inaugurate a strike for the eight hours. All the details have not yet been settled, nor will they be for some days yet. A committee was appointed last night whose business it will be to wait on the companies and make formal demand for the eight-hour system of work. Up to the present only the men employed in the New-York Gas Works, foot of Twenty-third-street, have determined on the scale of wages to demand. They are now working, the stokers for $3 75 a day, and the helpers for seventy-five cents less. This rate of wages they propose to claim as remuneration for a day's work of eight hours. In all the other gas works in the City the stokers are paid $3 50 a day, and the helpers $3, having obtained that rate last Summer by continuing to work twelve hours, while the men in the New-York Gas Works retained the old rate of pay, but worked only eight hours. How the eight-hour men were compelled to return to the twelve-hour system without the corresponding increase of pay, has already been fully explained in THE TIMES.

The United Order of American Carpenters met last evening, in Demilt Hall, to receive and discuss the report of the committee appointed by them to confer with the bosses. The meeting was secret, but the President informed the reporters that although in conferring with the employers the committee appointed by the United Order of American Carpenters was allowed a certain amount of discretionary power, it was not allowed to make any compromise with regard to the eight hours. The propositions made by the employers, offering to union men the present rate of wages, provided unionists will be permitted to work as many or as few hours as they please, will not under any circumstances be accepted.

The Crispins held a meeting last evening in the Seventh Ward Hotel, but not as was rumored in connection with the strike movement. The object in view was a general one, intended to establish a more thorough organization than at present exists in the society.

Another Advance in Gold—Excitement in the Street Yesterday.

Gold touched 118¼ yesterday, under the manipulations of the "Bull" clique. It opened below 117 in the morning, but the pressure brought to bear upon it for an advance was too strong to be resisted, and it rose rapidly until it touched the former figure. Then, by reason of heavy offerings, and a stringent money market, as well as on account of a temporary change of tactics on the part of the clique, it fell to 117⅛, the closing quotation. The excitement in the street was intense during the day, as not only did gold advance, but stocks declined to such a degree that a panic seemed imminent. To add to the general demoralization, a look-up of money was reported to, which was so effective that three-quarters per cent. per day was freely paid for the use of greenbacks, and in some instances one per cent. per day. Nearly every stock upon the lists of the Exchange yielded to the pressure of tight money and high gold, and declined rapidly in price. The import and export trades also suffered materially, importers and shippers being afraid to go on with their undertakings in consequence of the shaky condition of affairs. Prominent members of the gold clique assert their intention to put up the price of gold to 125 inside of thirty days. They affirm that gold is the cheapest article in the country at present, and that it will not be above its real value at 125. It is predicted on all hands that the events of to-day will be more than ordinarily exciting, and that the price of gold will be still further advanced. Should money continue stringent to-day, it seems likely that large quantities of stocks will be sold at a sacrifice, and that the general market and the business of the country will be still further demoralized.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The depositors' committee of the Bull's Head Bank were again in session yesterday at the Ashland House, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the new preferred stock, by which it is proposed to effect the resuscitation of the bank. The total amount subscribed so far has not yet been ascertained, but it is expected that the committee, who will attend the meeting of the stockholders, to be held to-day, will be able to report to that body that they have fulfilled their part of the contract, as many of the depositors who have not yet sent in their checks, will, it is thought, do so during the morning.

At the bank Mr. Meigs is still proceeding with his examination of the affairs: he will, in all probability, make some report to the stockholders to-day.

Mr. Williamson, the late President of the bank, yesterday subscribed $5,000 toward the new capital.

Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, appointed ex-Judge Emott referee to take testimony and report as to the condition and solvency of the bank.

Church of the Disciples—Superintendent Macgregor's Report.

The Church of the Disciples, on Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, built for Rev. Mr. Hepworth, having been completed, was inspected recently by Superintendent Macgregor and his assistant. After an elaborate description of the building Mr. Macgregor states, in reference to the precautions adopted against fire, that all wood-work is secured from fire by iron, and no flue is within three feet of wood-work. The precautions against fire are as complete as possible in a building not absolutely fire-proof. The ventilation is as perfect as experience has yet devised, and the arrangements for light, heat, and sound are not surpassed in the country.

In regard to the corrugated iron-work, it should be understood that the building with its substantial brick walls, slated roof and well-supported floor, is a solid structure, as safe from fire and accident as any other church in New-York. The corrugated iron on the exterior is employed in economical architectural ornaments, and on the interior in lieu of plastering, being in both cases superior, and most materially adding to the safety of the structure from fire.

The work is pronounced, therefore, completed in accordance with the plans and specifications, and in compliance with the most stringent requirements of the building law.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, Mr. Wade in the chair.

The Committee on Law were directed to report what stage lines are now running on the original routes assigned to them by the Common Council.

A resolution permitting the Broadway and East Side Stage Line to run through Fourteenth, Twenty-third and other streets to the Greenpoint ferry, was laid over.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the removal of the City Prison was amended by adding the President of the Board to the commission for selecting a new site for the prison, and was then concurred in.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a law directing that in all cases where the repairs required by concrete or wooden pavement will amount to more than one-fourth of their original cost, they be relaid with stone pavement, was concurred in.

The board then adjourned.

The Twelfth Ward Tax-Payers.

A meeting of the Twelfth Ward Tax-payers' and Citizens' Association was held last night at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to hear the report of the committee appointed to go to Albany and further the passage of the bill relating to the annexation of West Farms, Morrisania, and King's Bridge to the City. Mr. Milliken informally reported that the only opposition shown to the bill came from a few property-owners in their own locality, who boasted that they would be able to kill the bill in the Senate. Resolutions calling for the opening of the streets above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River, and the paving of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to the river, were adopted. On motion of Col. Webster, a committee was appointed to wait on the Commissioners of Public Instruction, to impress on them the necessity of having the Twelfth Ward properly represented on the new Board of School Trustees.

OBITUARY.

Charles M. Barras, Actor.

Mr. Charles M. Barras, a gentleman remarkably well known in theatrical circles, died yesterday morning from the effects of an accident, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Barras was born in 1826, and in 1860 married Miss Sallie St. Clair, a popular danseuse and soubrette. In 1861 Mr. Barras was the manager of Pike's Opera-house, Cincinnati. Here he first attracted attention as an actor by an admirable and original personation of *Hypochondriac*. In 1866 Mr. Barras's name was brought before the American public in an extraordinary manner by the production of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden, of which drama he was the author. As a literary production the "Black Crook" was beneath criticism, but it nevertheless ran for 465 consecutive nights, and enabled its author to realize a fortune of $250,000. This latter was accomplished by holding the copyright throughout the country, and claiming a handsome royalty for each performance, as well as a considerable sum for the manuscript of the drama. Mr. Barras's other literary efforts have obtained for him no reputation. As an actor he will be remembered from only one character, and as an author by one production, which, however slight in its merits, stands immeasurably superior to any of the spectacular plays which have succeeded it at the establishment which aspires to the honor of being known as New-York's great spectacular theatre.

Royall Houghton.

Royall Houghton, an old New-York merchant, and years ago intimately associated with the banking and brokerage business of this City, died of diphtheria, at St. Augustine, Fla., on the 22d ult. Mr. Houghton was born at Guilford, Vt., Feb. 12, 1798, and took up his residence in New-York in 1833. His name is well and favorably known to the old merchants "on 'Change," but the men of to-day heard little of him, except as an example of probity and honor, and his career mentioned as worthy of being imitated. Mr. Houghton was engaged as a banker and broker in this City from 1835 to 1851, and amassed a comfortable competence. After retiring from business, the state of his health necessitated a residence in a warmer climate, and he finally removed to St. Augustine, where he died. The remains, after their arrival in this City, were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery on the 29th of March.

Comte De Chasseloup-Laubat.

A telegram from Paris announces the death of the well-known French politician, the Comte de Chasseloup-Laubat. Justin Napoleon Samuel Prosper Chasseloup Laubat was born in the village of Alexandria, in Piedmont, on the 29th of March, 1805, and finished his education at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, entering the Council of State in 1838. In 1830 he was sent to Algeria, and left for Tunis in 1836. He took part in the siege of Constantine, being conspicuous for his bravery. The year succeeding he was chosen deputy for the arrondissement of Marennes, and in 1838 was appointed a Councilor of State. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Charente Inférieure, and was Minister of Marine during a portion of the year 1851. After the coup d'état he became a member of the Corps Legislatif, where he was distinguished as a warm adherent of the Government. He was one of the Council of Colonization under the Ministry for Algeria, and in 1859 succeeded Prince Napoleon as Minister, that country profiting much by his executive talents. In 1863 he established an institution for the education of the orphans of sailors in the imperial navy. He was appointed a Senator in May, 1862, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Sept. 17, 1851, and received the grand cross Sept. 17, 1860. The Count was a frequent contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and his articles attracted general notice.

Death of a Daughter of President Thiers in San Francisco.

The Omaha, Neb., *Bee*, of March 27, says: Count Maurice and Messrs. A. Alliers and Jules Odiont, all officers of the French Navy, went East yesterday by the Chicago and North-western train, having in charge the remains of the Count's wife, who was a daughter of M. Thiers, President of the French Republic. The destination of the party was Brest, France. Count Maurice was married only three months ago, and had left Brest by the Panama route for Honolulu, where he had expected to meet his command, but was disappointed in finding that the fleet had sailed for San Francisco. The Count followed, and upon the day after his arrival the Viscountess died. Through the agency of the Atlantic cable the sad news was conveyed to the friends and relatives of the deceased in France, and the grief-stricken Count was ordered to return to the country from which, but so short a time ago, he departed under the most happy auspices. It was sorrowful, indeed, to see the intense grief with which he was borne down as he passed through this city yesterday.

Other Deaths.

The death of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett is announced by a cable dispatch to have taken place yesterday morning at Koenigstein, in Saxony.

Dr. J. C. Nott died in Mobile, Ala., yesterday morning, his sixty-ninth birthday.

Rev. Dr. Zacharias, pastor of the Frederick (Md.) Reformed Church for thirty-eight years, died yesterday morning, aged sixty-eight. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

Last evening Samuel C. Ford, aged seventy years, a well-known and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, died suddenly of heart disease, at Washington Hotel.

Mr. J. J. Day, for many years the general passenger agent of the Erie Railroad, died at his residence in Chicago on Sunday.

Charges Against District-Attorney Britton.

The replication of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty to the answer of District-Attorney Britton to the charges preferred against him, has been presented to Gov. DIX. In reply to the answer to the first charge, the committee reaffirm the truth of their original statement, and allege that Mr. Britton was guilty of gross neglect as a public officer. As to the answer to the second charge of the indictment, the committee assert that Mr. Britton's reply is wholly untrue; that he deliberately and intentionally protected the guilty parties in the ballot-box-stuffing case, though the evidence was clear and conclusive, and that he did so from improper and dishonest motives, and affidavits are annexed to the replication in support of the assertion of the committee, one of which, that of D. L. Norton, characterizes certain statements of Mr. Britton as "not only inhumane, but utterly false and untrue." Mr. Britton says, in answer to the third charge, "that it did not appear on such trial how or by whom such fraud—stuffing the ballot-boxes—was committed." The committee controvert this and reiterate their charge. To the fourth charge, relating to the case of Devlin, accused of shooting a man in the Fifth Ward, Mr. Britton replied that he was satisfied that Devlin acted in self-defense; the replication avers that the answer is not in accordance with facts, and that Mr. Britton's action in the case was a gross violation of duty. The fifth charge, relating to the abortionist, Madame Van Buskirk, is disposed of by the District Attorney by stating that "there was no evidence of an abortion, and that the question was one of criminal negligence." The action of Mr. Britton is stated in the replication to have been influenced by improper motives. The sixth charge—as to the Keenan forgery—is disposed of by Mr. Britton by publishing a card from Gibney and Fogarty, whose names were forged. The committee believe the card itself to be a forgery. The parties interested swore before the grand jury that Keenan committed the forgery. To the sixth charge—the non-production of a witness in the Irish-Anderson case—Mr. Britton pleads that Mrs. Quinn was not produced owing to her physical condition. The replication alleges that she was concealed with the knowledge of the District Attorney. The eighth and ninth charges, denied by Mr. Britton, are reiterated. The tenth charge—relating to the Gardiner Company—the committee further supplements by stating that Mr. Britton used his position as District Attorney to protect Rateback, his client, in defrauding the Gardiner estate out of $28,000, and to shield him from an indictment for perjury, and they sustain the charge by numerous affidavits from the parties directly interested. The eleventh charge is reiterated and supplemented by affidavits in support.

A Clerical Fraud.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You would render the public a good service by warning it to beware of a *son-disant* colored preacher calling himself Charles Green, who professes to be collecting money for the support of a school for colored children near Fredericksburg, Va. Careful inquiry has been made about this man by prominent citizens whom he has victimized, and he is pronounced an unmitigated fraud.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 31, 1873.

Controller's Payments.

Controller Green will commence the payment this morning, (April 1,) at 11 o'clock, of the salaries of the members of the force of the Fire Department for services rendered for the month of March, 1873, amounting to the sum of $89,000. The Controller will also pay to-day the laborers on the boulevards and avenues on the line of the works the wages due them to March 22, amounting to $30,078 22, and to the TAXPAYERS on Seventy-second-street, to same date, $4,000.

Personal.

Gen. R. C. Drum, of the United States Army, and Col. Charles A. Converse, of Norwich, are at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Hasner and Major-Gen. J. L. Donaldson, of the United States Army, and Judge Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, are at the

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 31, was large for the first business day of the week, and the result of the transactions was fair, a larger proportion of the real estate offered at auction being disposed of than usual, as will be seen from the following review of the proceedings:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold at public auction, in one parcel, the property known as Nos. 539 and 541 Sixth-street, north side, 90 feet west of Avenue B, embracing a plot of ground in size 46 by 90.10, with two four-story brick houses, one 20 by 38, and the other 26 by 38, upon the front thereof, and stables in the rear. for $41,000; purchaser, Charles P. Buckley. The same firm also sold, in one parcel, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Rutherfurd, Esq., referee, the property Nos. 207 and 209 West-street, south-east corner of Montgomery-street, comprising a plot 42 by 70.4, with a new five-story flat tenement-house, with three stores on first floor, covering same thereon, for $9,350 over and above incumbrances amounting to $18,750, making the total price realized $28,100. Purchaser, Wm. Schroeder.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house and lot—latter 25 by 81.3—No. 51 Jane-street, north side, 68.8 feet east of Washington-street, to S. Callahan for $23,000. Also, the four-story brick tenement-house and lot—latter 27.6 by 86—No. 49 Jane-street, adjoining above, to De Id [illegible] Dock. The advertised legal sale of the tenement-house and lot No. 230 Chrystie-street, was adjourned by Messrs. Ludlow & Co. to May 24.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure suit of Jas. O. Beamish, Jun., referee, sold a three-story high stoop brownstone front house and lot—latter 16.8 by 100.10—situate on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 250 feet west of Second-avenue, for (including transfer taxes, accumulating to $7,500) $10,600, the purchaser being Dwight Smith, the plaintiff in the legal action.

No sales, other than those above were made, although Keller, Wilkins & Co. offered at public auction the following lots, which were knocked down at the prices noted: Two lots on Ninth-avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, at $1,050 each; four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 75 feet west of Manhattan-street, at $4,075 each, and nine lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, at from $2,150 to $2,675 each.

The auction sales to be held in Brooklyn yesterday, which, we learn, was well attended, Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, full details as to result will be given to-morrow. The result of the legal auction in the case in charge of Winans & Garretson, will also be noticed.

The sale of the farm located at Somerville, N. J., one of lots at Hackensack, N. J., noticed for Saturday last, by D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., was postponed by adjournment, in consequence of the storm, as follows: Somerville auction to Saturday next, April 5, and Hackensack auction to Monday of next week, April 7.

In addition to the auctions noticed for the week A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. advertise the sale of a large number of choice lots located as Rutherford Park, N. J., in the immediate vicinity of the Erie Railroad depot, adjoining to be sold in one parcel on Saturday, April 5, in the afternoon. This being the first suburban auction of the season, it should attract attention.

At private contract V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, reports having recently sold twenty lots located at Fort Washington, situate on the northerly portion of what is known as the Chittenden estate, for $65,000. We also learned yesterday of the recent sale of a lot, 50 by 100.5, situate on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-ninth-street, four of the same being on the avenue and three on the street, for $57,500 each.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day the great event in the market will be the sale of the Post estate, an auction which, for weeks past, has been looked forward to by investors with special interest. The following is, however, a list of all the auctions expected to occur:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., peremptory public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased, of the valuable property known as the Post estate, comprising 165 exceedingly choice lots, all eligibly located, fronting on Riverside and Claremont avenues, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of two two-story frame houses and lots, situate on the south-east corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and New or Orchard-street, forming a plot in size of 50 by 90.4 by 22.5 by 55.5. Also, foreclosure sale of the house and lot No. 91 Delancey-street, lot 25 by 87.5. Also, similar sale of a house and lot situate on the north-east corner of Rivington and Forsyth streets, lot 25.5 by 100.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale of the house and lot No. 429 West Twenty-first-street, north side, 425.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 19.2 by 98.9.

By R. P. Fairchild, legal sale of plot of twenty-two lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street. By Joseph McGuire, adjourned foreclosure sale of the seven-story brick building and lots Nos. 44, 46, and 48 New-Bowery, near James-street, known as the Grant House, lots together form plot 15.10 by 22 by 52 by 79. By Edward Camp, adjourned foreclosure sale of the three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot No. 16 University-place, west side, 70.7 feet north of Clinton-place, lot 24.6 by about 90, building 45 feet deep, with two-story extension 20 feet, lease from Seamen's Sung Harbor for three years, with twenty-one years' renewal, ground rent $320 per annum.

Exchange Sales, Monday, March 31.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 4-story brick tenement-houses and stables, (rear,) and plot Nos. 539 and 541 Sixth-st., n. s., and 90 ft. w. of avenue B; plot 46x90.10; houses 20x38 and 26x38.....$84,000

2 4-story brick tenement-houses and lots, Nos. 397 and 399 Water-st., s. e. corner Montgomery-st.; plot 22x79.4; building covers same..... 29,220

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 51 Jane-st., n. s., 86.8 ft. e. of Hudson-st.; lot 25x98.3.....$28,000

1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 49 Jane-st., adjoining above; lot 27.6x98.....25,300

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front h. and l. East 118th-st, n. s., 310 ft. w. of 3d-av.; lot 16.8x100.....$10,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 29.

Broadway, e. r., 250.9 ft. s. of 150th-st., thence n. along Broadway to 9th-av., thence n. along 9th-av. 74.11 ft. to line parallel with and 250.10 ft. s. of 150th-st., thence e. 200 ft., thence s. 93.11 ft., thence w. 193 ft. to beginning.....$25,000

Broadway Boulevard, n. w. corner 181st-st., 26.10 x38.....30,000

Broome-st., s. s., near Thompson-st., 18x25.....14,000

Montgomery-st., e. s., 62 ft. s. of East Broadway, 24.3x75.....12,000

Water-st., s. s., No. 195, 19.4x91x19.....23,500

Harlem River, w. s., 156.4 ft. n. of 196th-st., thence west to east side 10th-av., and thence east 235.10 ft. to point 102.10 ft. s. of s. s. of 196th-st., and thence east on nearly straight line to Harlem River, and thence north along river to beginning; 10th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of n. s. of 196th-st., and thence west 454.10 to point 20.10 ft. n. of 10th-st. and thence south 207.7 ft. to point 236.02 ft. s. of s. s. of 196th-st., and thence east 445.8 ft. to 10th-av., and thence north 234.7 ft. to point beginning; 4 part.....40,000

97th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 1st-av., 37.8x96.9.....20,000

99th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5.....10,700

99th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5.....45,000

97th-st., s. s., 378 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x105.5.....8,000

83d-st., n. s., 178.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.2x82.2.....14,000

126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.11.....72,000

129th-st., n. s., 175.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x100.11.....11,000

Fort Prospect-st., 17.6x100.11, and 9x11.6.....16,500

Madison-av., s. w. corner 106th-st., 100.11x70.....21,000

8th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 50th-st.....17,500

8th-av., w. s., 27.11 ft. n. of 48th-st., 18.4x70.....70,000

8th-av., s. e. corner 57th-st., 100.11ft. x thence n. 99.8 ft. x 24.11ft., thence s. 5.6 ft., thence s. 45.7 ft., x thence n. 100.5 ft. to 57th-st., x thence w. 95 ft. to beginning.....115,000

9th-av., s. e. corner 126th-st., thence s. 82.4 ft. to Manhattan-st., x thence e. 100.9 ft., thence n. 120.5 ft. to 125th-st., x thence e. 150 ft. to 9th-av.....43,000

LEASES.

Broadway, n. e. corner 26th st., 2 and 3 stories, 4 years, per year.....$3,700

Broadway, n. e. corner 41st-st.....{2 years. 2,700 {2 years. 3,000

Front-st., No. 244, 3½ years.....3,000

3d-av., No. 731, butcher's shop, &c., 4½ years.....1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner Pine-st., offers the following full blocks for sale:

MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, BELOW SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Thirty-two lots.

MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, BELOW ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Thirty-two lots.

GRAND BOULEVARD, SOUTH OF EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET.—Thirty-two lots.

SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD, NEAR THE PARK.—About thirty-four lots.

EIGHTH-AVENUE, IN THE VICINITY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—About twenty-two lots.

ST. NICHOLAS AND TENTH AVENUES, SOUTH OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH-STREET.—Sixty-four lots.

Full particulars at office.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFULLY PLANned brown-stone front, No. 210 East 48th-st., 15x50; lot 100 feet; ten rooms, four full breadth of house; very large bath-room between two, communicating with each; parlor, 15x23; all newly painted and in perfect order; carpets and oil-cloths (all new) if desired; there is not a more convenient house in the City; will be sold very low. Apply at any time.

FOR SALE—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURnished small four-story brown-stone houses, on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finest locality in the City; all improvements; cabinet-work, plate-glass, walnut stairs, &c.; price $23,000 each. Can be seen at all times. D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house on the north side of 76th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 20x80; lot, 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA WIDE house, No. 7 East 46th-st., just east of 5th-av.; the house is in perfect order, frescoed throughout. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

$14,500.—DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE dwelling; fine location; $3,000 cash, balance on easy mortgage; an opportunity seldom offered; must be sold this week. DWYER & CO., store No. 14 Park-place, near Church-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 248 to 252; 20x46x16.9x50; prices $17,000 and $18,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL Park, near 64th-st.—A first-class new and elegantly-finished brown-stone-front house, having all the latest improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 26 East 22d-st., 20x65x96.9; well located for business purposes; price asked, $65,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 208 West 38th-st., near Broadway; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN 11TH-ST.; price $14,000 each. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 90th-st., 18.4x46x102. $17,000.

150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill; elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grierav., 58.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $5,500.

House and lot No. 345½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $5,500.

House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.

House and lot No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $5,000.

Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.

Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON Greene-st., on west side, between Broome and Spring sts., 100 feet square, on which the Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage now stand. Apply to JOHN M. CLAWSON, No. 186 Spring-st.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 29 East Broadway; good business location; Rutger's lease; cheap for cash.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE OR TO lease on 20th-st., west of 8th-av.; three on Gansevoort-st., near West-st.; one on 81st-st., near 8th-av. Apply to OWNER, No. 240 West 35th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY fine house on Washington-av., Brooklyn; all modern improvements, brick, three story, 22x50, with extra lots; also, thirty lots Bushwick-av. Apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

FOR SALE—THREE THREE-STORY AND basement Philadelphia brick houses; new, with modern conveniences from top to bottom; built by day's work; best house for the price in Brooklyn; terms easy. Corner Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

A BARGAIN.—AT JERSEY CITY, A MAGnificent four-story basement and suburbiar brownstone mansion, 25x80; lot, 38 feet deep; nineteen large rooms, two bath-rooms; house finished in first-class style; tiled halls, burglar alarm, &c.; splendid location; surrounded by the residences of the best citizens; only five blocks from Cortlandt and Desbrosses-street Ferries; one of the best houses in the city; will be sold to the highest bidder this week on account of death of owner; only $16,000, worth $40,000. Terms made to suit purchasers. Don't miss this chance; call and see it. Other brick and brown stone houses for sale from $4,500 to $40,000 on terms to suit everybody. Call or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$40,000 FOR AN ELEGANT MANsion, with about sixty-five city lots, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fifty-five minutes from foot of Liberty-st., over the best railroad in the United States. This mansion contains about twenty large rooms, besides sewing-room and man's room. Also, large wine-cellar, coal cellar, vegetable-cellar, and furnace-room. The parlor story is very elaborately finished in black-walnut; parlor frescoed. The ground is very handsomely decorated with fruit and ornamental trees. There is a large stable, with room for six horses, carriages, &c. There are gas-works on the premises, to supply the house. Location is very superior, having fine view of the Orange Mountains from one side, and Staten Island on the other. Easy seven minutes' walk to depot; street lighted whole distance. No insurance on the property; good City property will be taken in part payment.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE RESIDENCE. With thirteen acres of land, situated on the hills of Rockland, near Piermont, fifty minutes from New-York, on the line of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad; the house was built in 1865, by days' work, containing fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; it commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; attached to the place is a porter's stone lodge, carriage-house, and grounds, tastefully laid out with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; location is very healthy and desirable in every way; terms reasonable; if not sold by May next, may be rented with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN

And other points on Morris and Essex Railroad. Improved and Unimproved Property for Sale, Rent, or Exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 112 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan, Fuller, Lord & Co., J. Carson Brevoort.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE H. K. SKELDING, AT STAMFORD, CONN.

House first class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Grounds—about two acres—handsomely laid out. Out-buildings ample and convenient. Location very desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Price low, to close an estate; terms easy.

For further information apply to D. M. SKELDING, Executrix, Stamford, Conn., or F. E. SKELDING, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIdence of the subscriber, with 5 acres of land House 50x45 feet and extension 30x22 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD TWO-story and basement house, with wing, (nine rooms,) at Rye Neck, Westchester County, with half an acre of land, extending from the main road to the water; house in good order; pump, cellar, cistern, good kitchen garden, cold grapery in full bearing, shade and fruit trees; less than half a mile from Mamaroneck station, New-Haven Railroad; conveniently arranged for a City family; immediate possession; price $10,000; terms easy. Apply to ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill, and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT RESIdence on the Sound, at Rye, one mile from depots; about four and three-quarter acres; large frame house; modern improvements. Also, cottage; fourteen rooms; stabling for five horses; bath house, &c.; about three hundred feet front, with sea-wall. A fine place for yachting, fishing, and bathing; charming location; remarkably healthy. Terms easy. Apply to F. J. HALL, Rye, N. Y., or No. 41 South-st., City.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated in the village of Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from New-York City; two-story double house, good barn, with carriage-house, five acres of land, plenty of fruit; in good order; three-quarters of a mile east of the railroad depot. Inquire on the premises, of ELISA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.

COUNTRY-SEAT.—ORANGE, N.J., MOUNtain side—Elegant residence; roomy, sub-tantial; all modern improvements; three and a half acres; fine lawns; choice fruit, forest shade; large stabling, billiard room; views unsurpassed; macadamized road to depot; for sale at a sacrifice; photographs, particulars. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or Orange, opposite depot.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE on Staten Island.—The fine property of Mr. S. Raynor, at West Brighton Shore Road, is offered for sale. Good large mansion-house, with barn and other outbuildings, garden, fruit-trees, and handsome grounds, beautifully situated. Apply to Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

AT MONTROSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—For Sale—A very desirable house situated but three minutes' walk from station; sixteen trains daily. No nuisance of any description. House is new, built in the very best manner, with all modern improvements; gas, bath-room, hot and cold water; nine good-sized rooms; price $16,000; terms easy. Apply to H. A. PAGE, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON—COUntry residences for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year; farms and beautiful building sites for sale cheap; good investments. Potographs, maps, and full particulars with
J. EMMERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., near 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT South Norwalk, Conn., 1¼ hours from New-York, New-Haven Railroad, a first-class residence; large house, all modern improvements; high ground. Address M. E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn., or Box No. 569 Post-office, New-York.

A REAL BARGAIN—IN THE BEST LOcation of Elizabeth, N. J.—A fine cottage on Madison-av., near Magie-st., to be sold at a bargain; terms to suit, or will exchange for New-York City property. No brokers need apply. Inquire of F. BOOSS, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY NEW HOUSE, 22x32 feet, within 200 yards of Oceanport Depot, New Jersey Southern Railroad; price, $2,500. Apply to Z. M. BRIGGS, Oceanport, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. PERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THIRTY-SEVEN LOTS ON AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS., KNOWN AS THE CARNLEY ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF LYDIA A. CARNLEY,

Thirty-seven very desirable lots on Avenue St. Nicholas, 10th-av., 152d and 153d sts.

This property is situated on high ground, overlooking Harlem and lower part of Westchester County, East River, and Long Island; is nearly even with grade.

The four lots south-west corner St. Nicholas-av. and 153d-st. will be sold in one parcel, together with the three-story dwelling thereon.

On the 10th-av. lots is a dwelling and store. Title indisputable.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHARLES H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES, AND NEAR THE NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee,

On the plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large reception-hall, parlor, dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room, and piazzas. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawns, grove, flower, and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-house and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is within walking distance of omnibus lines of the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the estate.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MARLON D. GODDEN,
I. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 13, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND 100TH-ST., AND IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 17TH-ST.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

ALBON P. MAN, Esq., Referee.

BOULEVARD AND ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the north-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with six lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st.; on these last-mentioned lots is a substantial dwelling-house. Also, two lots on the south-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with five lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st., on which there are two frame houses.

IRVING-PLACE.—The two and a half story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., and known as No. 43; house, 45.3 deep; lot, 24x92 feet, with right of light in rear. Also, the two and a half story brick house and lot, adjoining the above on the northerly side, and known as No. 45; house, 25 feet; lot, 19x80 feet.

SALE PEREMPTORY. WITHOUT RESERVE.

For further particulars as to terms, title, &c., apply to S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Attorneys, No. 67 Wall-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEES' SALE,

(by order of the undersigned trustees of Walter Roche,)

EIGHTH-AVENUE, (north-east corner of 55th-st.).—Four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 902, 904, 906, and 908 Eighth-avenue; lots 20x80.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Four-story French-roof brown-stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The undivided half interest of seven lots and part of lot on north side of 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., each lot 25x100.4.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Full lot south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.

MULBERRY-STREET.—No. 27; house and lot 25x74.

MOTT-STREET.—Nos. 68, 70, 73 and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 25x94.

BAXTER-STREET.—No. 121, front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN,
JAMES LYNCH,
JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Trustees.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

RAPID TRANSIT.—THIRTY-FIVE MINutes from the City Hall.

First suburban sale of the season,

BY A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO.

No. 77 Cedar-st.

Lots about station at
RUTHERFURD PARK,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 5.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 65 EAST 9TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Caleb Swan, deceased:

EAST NINTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lease of lot situate on the north side of East 9th-st., 122 feet 4 inches west of Broadway, and known as No. 65; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor twenty-one years from 1871, with renewal; ground rent, $1,400 per annum, payable semi-annually; house in good order; lot 20x92 feet 3½ inches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE

POST ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(By order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased,)

THIS VALUABLE ESTATE,

Comprising

165 LOTS,

is most beautifully located on

THE RIVERSIDE PARK and BOULEVARD and on CLERMONT-AV.,

between 121th and 127th sts.

65 OF THE LOTS

Front the Riverside Park and Hudson River,

Commanding a Magnificent View of Both.

That this Park and the Boulevard running along its eastern boundary are destined to become in a very short time

THE FAVORITE RESORT

of New-Yorkers and strangers visiting the City, drawn thither by the

BEAUTY OF ITS DRIVES and ever-changing PANORAMIC VIEWS,

will not admit of a doubt. Equally certain is it that these same reasons will cause lots fronting on and adjacent to the Park to be sought after with greater avidity than was ever shown to obtain them on Central Park.

A RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

the construction of which seems to be almost a certainty, will bring this property, in point of time, much nearer the business portion of the City than 14th-st. now is.

The sale will be

PEREMPTORY.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Post family for a great number of years.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 288 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.

One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 20 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one-eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 65 PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

PRESIDENT-STREET, Brooklyn.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of President-st., 207.1 feet west of Columbia-st., and known as No. 65; house about 40 feet, contains modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 21.5x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 12TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the south side of 126th-st., commencing 200 feet east of Seventh-avenue Boulevard, each 25x99.11 f. st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTH-WEST corner of 104th-av. and 84th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

104TH-AVENUE.—Five lots on the west side of 104th-av., commencing on the north-west corner of 84th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 119TH-ST., AT AUCTION, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broad

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New-York.
ALGERIA, Capt. Graham.....Saturday, April 5, at 2 P. M.
CALABRIA, Capt. Wylie.....Saturday, April 19.
ABYSSINIA, Capt. West.....April 9.
JAVA, Capt. Lang.....Wednesday, April 23.
PARTHIA, Capt. Leitch.....Saturday, April 26.
RUSSIA, Capt. Judkins.....May 7.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

ARE every alternate WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier No. 40, N. R.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $100, $120, $140, $150, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for freight and cabin passage to Boston, other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 2 Bowling-green. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

ABYSSINIA can bark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Pier No. 44 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, Wenzel.....Saturday, April 5, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, Thompson.....Saturday, April 12, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Grace.....Saturday, April 19, at 10 A.M.
ITALY, Gator.....Saturday, April 26, at 2 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brago.....Wednesday, April 9, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80 and $90, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 12, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 19, 10¼ A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 3, at 10¼ A. M.

Pier No. 48, North River, foot Dock, Fifty-third-st.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, according to location of state-rooms. Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Sanitary and stewardess accompany these steamers.

Return Tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $30, currency. These tickets are issued for the round trip from the land one, try can now obtain passage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as following:

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY. From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & PAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A. S. DEBACH, No. 103 State-st., Boston.

J. C. BROWN, No. 88 South Market-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire, Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE...Surmont, Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE.....Dane.....Saturday, May 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CASTALIA, Wed. April 2 | OLYMPIA, Wed. April 9
ANGLIA.....Sat., April 5 | EUROPA.....Sat., April 12

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, &c., on the most speedy, comfortable, and cheapest as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steam-ships from their

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forbyth.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Price.....April 9, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.....April 16, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Price, Jr....April 30, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. Price, May 7, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VIA LONDONDERRY.

These elegant iron screw steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 3,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 18

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. The first-class, full-powered iron steamers of this line are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and saloon ventilated by wire-cloth, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agent, No. 6 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faiscloth, SATURDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 22 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 329 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. G. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Morse, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot Spring-st., at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, April 5. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will follow and sail April 10, 1873. F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Tuesday, April 1.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. Beckett, Thursday, April 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, April 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASBLL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

Mail service to Jamaica, Hayti, Nassau, Havana, Curacoa, Venezuela, and the Spanish Main.

This company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. ——, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April, at noon.

The steam-ship ST THOMAS, Capt. Drakeford, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, on 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. ——, for Havana on the 26th April at noon.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. Bailey, for York Island, Kingston, Jam., and Savanilla, on 29th April.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Whe.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Thrillfall.....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 8.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, April 15.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.

D. McKELLER, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Nassau.).April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,).April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....April 24

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU.

Steamer CITY OF MERIDA will sail for Havana, via Nassau, on THURSDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—American citizens requiring passports will apply to STEPHEN R. RICKER, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 282 Madison-st.

School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 3¼ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED and refined, a home in a private family, in exchange for music and English; understands the kindergarten system; would not object to go a little way into the country; best of references given; only first-class families need address Miss HELEN, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY of refinement a position as governess or companion in an American family; speaks fluently French and can teach the rudiments of English and music; no objections to travel; first-class references Address or call from 2 to 5 o'clock. F. BURGER, No. 306 East 21st-st.

A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT HOME near New-York, wishes to take three little girls under twelve years of age to board and educate; the comforts and privileges of a Christian home are assured; good references given. Address Miss COBB, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 26. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference; Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 2, 1873.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—A Spring term opens April 1. B. T. FROST, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

PARKSIDE.—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR little boys, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 79 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. Rev. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. T. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in this City, established ten years, easily conducted, and now in successful operation; gross profits during that time have exceeded $20,000 per annum, and can be increased. To a responsible party, will be sold low. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A PHYSICIAN OF TEN YEARS SUCcessful practice in another city, would like to join some physician in this City having a large practice; a position as junior partner acceptable; best reference and security given. Address immediately ASSOCIATE, Box No. 214 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DOWN-TOWN CARTING business, with four trucks, seven horses, and four sets of harness. Inquire of REEVES & LUSK, No. 243 Fulton-row, West Washington Market.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH SOME capital, for a well-established drug-store in a city on the Hudson. For particulars apply to JULIUS ZELLER, No. 81 Division-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS, AND patterns of an old stove, range, and heater business. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 5, 8, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 3:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 10:40, 4:30, 5:30, 5:50, 8:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:45 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 485, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. Cassatt, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 11:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riversde—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, 11:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 5:20 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charrotteburg, Steckholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 24:20 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:43 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:50 A. M., 3:07, 5:40 P. M. Week days, 7, 8:30 A. M.; 2, 6:04 P. M.; Worteudyke, 8:26, 7:28, 9, 11:22 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 7:43, 8:47, 7:55, 9:16, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:34, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Connecting at Newburgh for Montgomery, Walden, Campbell Hall, Unionville, and Otisville.

Returning, leave Otisville, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M.; and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 1, 4:30 and 5:20 P. M. For Monclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:3 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:20, 9:07, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
† Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
Wm. H. Wood, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—Way-freight, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hasleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Potsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrants)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:36, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.,) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 4:20, 4:35, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 8:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Louis.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Ogdensburgh.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:20 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. LOCKSPEIZ Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF

Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, March 29, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 31, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 28, 2.30 P. M.	Wed'day, March 26, 6:30 A. M.
Wed'day, March 26, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, March 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 28, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, March 28, 3 P. M.	Sat'day, March 29, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, March 29, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, March 31, 7:30 A. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID.—The public are cautioned against negotiating a note of Messrs. Leopold, Kuh & Co. for fifty-three hundred and twenty 50-100 dollars, dated Oct. 1, 1872, at six months after date, payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, payment of the sum having been stopped. The above note is indorsed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. IAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.—GENTLEmen who appreciate correctness of style and excellence of quality in harness, may purchase a set each of single and double, new, by best West End maker, and at reasonable prices. At No. 156 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

A STYLISH PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, long tails, six years old only, sound and kind every way; also, Brewster landau and elegant harness. Apply at stable, No. 128 West 31st-st., or to Mr. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON, IN use only three months; also a set of single harness. Inquire at No. 224 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.

Elegant suite of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 20 EAST 46TH-ST.

Two rooms on first floor, one room on fourth floor, to let with board from 1st April; location desirable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 988.

Handsomely-furnished front room on second floor to let, without board; first-class attendance.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The Legislative Committee still in Session—Testimony of John Taylor Johnston, Gen. Diven, and Others.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the corruption and mismanagement of the Erie Railway Company, met yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. Babcock presiding, and Mr. A. S. Sickney appearing as counsel for the Committee.

John Taylor Johnston, a director of the Erie Railway Company, testified that he voted in February last against the declaration of a dividend, as he did not believe the money had been earned, and even if it had been earned it was injudicious to declare dividends while the Company was borrowing money, and that insufficient allowance had been made for depreciation of the machinery and equipment. The convertible bonds were negotiated partially for the purpose of reducing present indebtedness, and partially for construction. Unless the money had been raised on the convertible bonds, the witness did not believe that the dividends would have been made. The dividends were made in deference to the English stockholders, but witness had no information that they were declared for the purpose of keeping up the value of stock in the market.

To Mr. Barlow—Witness examined Mr. Watson's statements to the board, but did not go into his calculations. The earning of the dividends was not based on the foreign loan.

TESTIMONY OF HOMER RAMSDELL.

Homer Ramsdell was next called, and testified that he was one of the old directors who did not resign at the general overthrow. Gen. Sickles gave witness a full description of the plan of change. Mr. Crouch, on March 1, broached the subject first, after which witness was introduced to Gen. Sickles, who said the Erie Railway Board was corrupt. In order to effect a change, Gen. Sickles was willing to give absolution and indemnity if a majority of the board would resign. Witness said he wished neither absolution nor indemnity, and was willing to do anything that was necessary for the welfare of the road. Witness then detailed the method adopted to secure a meeting of the board, Mr. Gould's opposition, and the change that was effected—all of which has already been published. Gen. Sickles thought suits would be commenced against the resigning directors, and they ought to be indemnified for such trouble and vexation. Those who held salaried positions would no doubt lose them, and that was another reason for indemnity. All other reasons for such indemnification would be to furnish sums of money in order to enable them to defend suits that might be brought for past misdeeds. He knew of no moneys having been paid to influence legislation, except Vanderbilt's claim for part payment of expenses in defeating the Pro Rata bill. Witness knew nothing about six Senators receiving $5,000 each. Messrs. Archer and Sherwood were sent to Albany to express dissent on the part of the company against the Pro Rata bill; but he did not believe they used money with the Legislature. Witness had no knowledge how the Central Railroad had expended money so that they had a claim of $30,000 against the Erie Road as part expenses. These expenses were often caused by the extravagant style of living adopted by those who represented large corporations at Albany, such representatives living more luxuriously than if they were conducting their own business. These representatives did not always think of their duty in the matter. Witness would not, if he thought it his duty, refuse to go to Albany because he thought it "was disreputable so to do," [laughter,] and if he went, he would live in the same style as if attending to his own affairs. He thought the Archer contract must be a profitable one, as he is rich now, although he was not so when he took up the contract.

To Mr. Barlow—When the dividends were declared in February last, Mr. Dunan's statement was before the board, and witness voted for it on the belief that a suitable allowance had been made for repairs, a large sum being charged every year to expense account for the maintenance of the road and rolling stock, which is constantly being repaired.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY THOMPSON.

Henry Thompson, one of the directors before March 31, testified that he resigned at the general overthrow, at the request of Gen. Sickles. The expected profits by such overturn were to be divided among the retiring directors, and $200,000 were placed in Mr. Barlow's hands for such purpose. Witness knew nothing of the management of the road since his resignation, nor of the expenditure of money for legislation either before or after the resignation. He filled out a voucher for about $25,000 for Mr. Barber to sign, Mr. Gould having requested witness to approve of it as a matter of form. The bill was for "legal services," but witness knew nothing of the service rendered, although he approved the bill. The voucher presented is the one alluded to, and the signature of approval is in the witness' handwriting.

The following is a copy of the voucher alluded to:

TRANSPORTATION.

Erie Railway Company } To A. D. Barber, Dr.,
(Business address,) New-York City,

1872. For
Jan. 15, Legal services.....$25,000 00

Approved. { J. Hilton, } Controller for
{ Henry Thompson, } the President.

Dated Jan. 15, 1872.—Received of the Erie Railway Company the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, in full for the above account. A. D. BARBER.

Examined by me and found correct.
JAY GOULD, President.

Indorsement.

Transportation.
$25, On receipt of A. D. Barber, for legal services month of January, 1872.
Treasurer's Office.
Paid Jan. 15, 1872.
Erie Railway Company.

Witness knew nothing about the "legal services" rendered, but his opinion was that the services were usually known as lobbying expenses. He knew of no legal services rendered by Wm. M. Tweed. Before 1868 Mr. Tweed was rather opposed to the Erie Railroad, but not after, as far as witness knew.

To Mr. Lincoln—Thought the allowance of $30,000 to Bischoffsheim & Co., as part expenses of the change of the administration, was preposterous in the extreme.

To Mr. Barlow—Had no knowledge of the payment of the sum to either McHenry or Bischoffsheim, except what appeared in the tabulated statement published in last Sunday's NEW-YORK TIMES. Witness had a general knowledge of what the earnings of the Erie Railroad should be, and from that and the published account of net earnings, he did not believe a dividend of seven per cent. could have been fairly made.

To the Committee—Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould had tried to effect a reorganization before the coup d'état. Witness received $67,500 for his share in the revolution, from Mr. Barlow; but why Gen. Sickles did not pay the money when he had made the bargain witness did not know, nor did he know what sum Gen. Sickles got for his share in the transaction. Mr. Gould was opposed to the resolution, in fact, and did secretly agree to the change. The bills for extraordinary legal services did not come before the auditing committee, and were generally paid under Jay Gould's authority only.

HOMER RAMSDELL RECALLED.

Homer Ramsdell recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Barlow, testified that the Erie Railway Company was on the eve of bankruptcy, and Bischoffsheim & Co. advanced $2,000,000 on securities which had no market value at that time. The profits realized by the sale in England of the bonds previously had by Jay Gould were enough to pay Bischoffsheim's commissions on the whole $30,000,000. The contract with Bischoffsheim & Co. was the only thing that saved the Erie Railway Company from immediate bankruptcy. At the time the bonds were being sold in England at about par in currency, the company bought back the same kind of bonds in this City at 80 in currency, and sold them in England at par, thus showing the credit in New-York to be twenty per cent. below that created by Bischoffsheim & Co.'s contract.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. DIVEN.

Gen. A. S. Diven, one of the Erie Railroad directors since March, 1872, testified that he was present at the meeting of the directors when the dividend was declared, and voted for it. The dividend was declared on a statement made by the President. Witness had some doubts about the construction account, and voted, therefore, for the dividend with a reservation on that point. He still had doubts as to whether or not sufficient amount had been allowed for depreciation. He understood that the surplus earnings had been expended in permanent improvements and extensions, and could, therefore, be replaced from any other available funds. Extensions had been made in sidings, and other improvements had been carried out.

To Mr. Lincoln—Other roads had declared dividends on precisely the same basis as that adopted by Erie, that is, dividing the funds expended in permanent improvements, and cited the New-York Central, Lake Shore Road, the Reading Railroad and others. There is very little difference in the condition of the Erie road to-day than at the same time last year, as the Winter had been very hard on both the road and rolling-stock. Steel rails had, however, replaced iron; iron bridges had taken the place of wooden ones, and new buildings had been erected. Work had also been done, excavations made, &c., with the intention of laying a double track.

To Mr. Babcock—Thought the Bischoffsheim contract was the best that could have been entered into at the time; and under such circumstances the commission was not thought to be too high. Witness thought the repayment of the money expended by Bischoffsheim to effect the change in the directory ought not to be paid out of the funds of the Erie Railway Company; but Bischoffsheim & Co. still retain £80,000 in their hands, although the account has never yet been settled to his knowledge.

Mr. Barlow stated that he had officially notified Bischoffsheim & Co. that the Erie Board had not passed the £80,000 item, and would not allow it.

Examination resumed. Witness objected to give hearsay evidence as to what Senators had been paid money to influence legislation. It had been generally charged that money had been used by Mr. Gould to secure legislation at the session of 1872; but witness could not specify any particular case, as his remembrance of it was merely from public talk. Soon after witness entered on his duties in March, 1872, he was solicited by Mr. Vanderbilt to go to Albany, as Mr. Gould had been joined with him (Vanderbilt) in defeating the Pro Rata bill. Vanderbilt thought it unjust to the Central Road to make them bear the whole expense. Witness thought Mr. Vanderbilt had better continue it alone, and the railroads interested should bear a proportion of the expense. After the close of the Legislature Mr. Vanderbilt spoke about expenses, and called on the Erie Railroad to pay its share. Mr. Vanderbilt said he had not paid the money himself, but had done it through his agents, Mr. Dutcher and Mr. A. Van Vechten. Those agents called on witness, and stated how the money had been expended; and upon their statement witness brought the matter before the Erie Board.

Mr. Babcock—To whom did they say the money had been paid?

Gen. Diven objected to give the names mentioned by those agents, as both Mr. Dutcher and Mr. Van Vechten could be brought up as witnesses. He (Gen. Diven) had only hearsay evidence to offer, and when the character of persons was at stake for a high offense, he did not think he should testify from mere hearsay. Mr. Dutcher told him not to think he had paid the money himself, but had handed it to Van Vechten and Barber, who had paid it out. The amount expended was about $70,000, and $35,000 was claimed from the Erie Road. Mr. Vanderbilt had asserted that he knew nothing of the details. The money was all used in defeating or damaging bills. The number of Senators who were said to have received money were five or six. Witness was of impression that he was informed of an expenditure in the Assembly of $6,000 or $12,000 for defeating the Milk bill. The sum mentioned as being given to the Senators was $5,000 each. Witness could only remember one name, and that he did not feel inclined to repeat, as it might be an injustice. He knew Van Vechten when he, witness, was in the Senate, and at that time Van Vechten bore the reputation of being a shrewd lobbyist. Mr. Dutcher gave witness the names of five or six Senators, but he could only recollect one. His memory for names was very deficient. Witness told Mr. Vanderbilt that he, Gen. Diven, thought the Erie Railroad ought to bear part of the expense; but up to the present time he had no knowledge that the Erie Road had paid the Central, although he had brought the matter before the board. Mr. Dutcher did not give any names of members of Assembly, nor the member who received the money.

A recess was then taken until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee resumed their investigation yesterday afternoon by examining Mr. John Parks, who was in the employ of Mr. Archer, and who testified that he commanded twenty-five men at the time of the *coup d'état* for the purpose of protecting the treasury against an expected raid. He explained that the Archer contract was in part a loss, which was overbalanced by other freights, but did not know the details. During his visit to Albany with Mr. Archer, witness saw Senators Bowen and McGowan, and explained his views with regard to the Pro Rata bill. Beyond this he had nothing to do with the Legislature, nor did he know of any money being used to forward railroad interests while he was there.

Justin D. White was recalled and said: The vouchers of Tweed, Van Vechten, &c., were actually paid April 25, 1871, but were kept in witness' drawer as cash until the revolution, when they were carried with other matters into the cash book. After they were entered, the vouchers went to the auditor's department, where they were stamped in due course. The stamp is merely as a matter of record. A number of discounted notes was also kept in the treasurer's drawer as cash, in the same manner as the vouchers. Witness kept a private memorandum of the papers so counted as cash. The voucher to the credit of Henry Sherwood was paid on March 29, 1872, and contained the following items:

Wesley Edwards.	$150 00	W. E. Bonham....	400 00
Geo. W. Bull.....	250 00	M. Meyer.....	1,000 00
C. H. Thompson...	250 00	A. Welch.....	100 00
Delavan House....	1,904 65	F. N. Drake.....	100 00
Congress Hall....	68 68	H. H. Cooke.....	15 25
Horace Semus....	600 00		
Total.....			$5,431 58

The above was audited by Archer & Travers, and registered by the auditor on April 1. The whole account was charged in the Erie books as "legal serv.ces," and was paid to Henry Sherwood on the date mentioned—that is, on March 29.

J. Rubino, of the firm of E. Biedermann & Co., of Wall-street, testified that the firm did the majority of the New-York business for Bischoffsheim & Co. That firm were the largest holders of Erie stock abroad, and whenever the stock goes down on the market, witness has a standing order to buy it in. Bischoffsheim & Co. have bought in a large quantity of stock during the past year.

The committee then adjourned the investigation until this morning.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Street-Repairing Frauds—The Offal Contract Settled at Last.

At a weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday, a communication was received from the Board of City Works in relation to the appropriation for street repairs during 1873. The communication states: The Joint Board appropriated $50,000 as the amount to be expended during 1873. From this amount, $3,045 has been deducted to make up last year's deficiency, leaving a little over $45,000 to keep all the streets of Brooklyn in repair during the entire year. The sum of $250,000 would be sufficient to meet only the most pressing necessities, while $1,000,000 would barely suffice for keeping the thoroughfares in order. There are very few streets that do not need repair. Some that were graded and paved within a few years are worse than the old ones. Stones of all sizes and qualities were spread over the surface, and when the sand was dumped and spread, the streets were considered paved. The first heavy vehicle that passed over them rendered the streets unfit for use, and many of the older streets are in a dangerous condition. The wooden pavement on Atlantic-avenue needs repairs that would involve an outlay of $50,000.

Atlantic-avenue, it will be remembered, was paved about two years ago at a cost of $4 per foot, with a "guarantee" for eight years. The matter was laid over.

The Committee on Water Rates submitted a report recommending a reduction of the water rates by about $61,000. A schedule of rates on the proposed reduced scale was appended, but the report was laid over for a week, and the committee directed to report at the next meeting on the system of metres in manufactories and private houses.

The report of the Health Committee on the offal contracts next came up. The committee recommended re-advertisement for proposals, as they "find errors existing in so many of the bids." Alderman Ropes offered a minority report, embracing a resolution entering into contract with Edward Clark, who offered to pay $800 a year for the privilege for five years. He denounced the proposition to re-advertise, charging it to be in the interest of Frank Swift, who now got $40 a day for doing the work. The debate gradually degenerated into a personal wrangle, in which all sorts of insinuations were bandied. Finally, on motion of Alderman Richardson, it was decided to enter into contract with Clark, provided he should execute a contract within five days, with good sureties, and also provided that, in case of his failure, the Board of City Works shall immediately re-advertise for proposals.

Board of Apportionment and Audit—Bills Paid.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit met yesterday, the Controller in the chair, and passed the following bills:

Twelfth Regiment, for services rendered in July and November, 1871, $1,267 01; R. G. Hatfield, for services as examiner, $516 45; Amos Dodge, for services as examiner, $145; the *World*, for advertising, $28,014 20; salaries of the three Commissioners of Health, for September, October, November, and December, 1871, $7,999 98, in compliance with a peremptory writ of mandamus.

The bill of John D. Welch, for fencing the CrotonR eservoir amounting to $3,777, was laid over and the Board adjourned.

The Stuyvesant Bank—Sale of its Lease.

United States District Judge Blatchford, sitting in Circuit Court, yesterday morning, filed an order in relation to the application made before him on Saturday, in behalf of Mr. John H. Platt, assignee in bankruptcy of the Stuyvesant Bank, asking the court for permission to sell the lease of the bank building, No. 744 Broadway, to the Stuyvesant Savings Bank for $10,000. The court in all respects ratified and confirmed the sale, and it is further ordered that the receiver be authorized to pay out of the proceeds of the sale of the lease the expenses of his proceedings under the order entered on the 31st of January, 1873, for the sale at auction of the same lease, and the expenses of obtaining the order and carrying it into effect.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

Investigation of the Official Conduct of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The Committee on Civil Courts, of the Board of Supervisors, met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Billings in the chair, for the purpose of investigating the official conduct of Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the board, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins appeared on behalf of the New-York Council of Political Reform, and said that if the committee desired, he would aid and assist in examining some of the witnesses. Mr. Hawkins then said that it appeared that $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 had been taken from the City Treasury without any value being given in exchange. About $6,312,000 had been paid on the certificate of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. About twenty-four per cent. went, it appeared, into the pocket of Mr. William M. Tweed, and if it should be shown that any portion, however small, went into the pocket of Mr. Young, without adequate consideration given therefor, it would be such a dereliction of duty as would prevent his holding office, at least under a reform Board of Supervisors. It was possible Mr. Young might be able to explain the matter, and he would have full opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Hawkins then read the resolutions, &c., organizing the Board of Audit, list of claims paid, &c.

Mr. Taintor, a clerk in the Finance Department, was examined, and said that, of the $6,000,000 passed by the Board of Audit, $70,000 of minor claims only had been passed on by the Board of Supervisors. The remainder of the claims he could not trace. The original bills for materials and labor were among the stolen vouchers.

Mr. Hawkins then put in evidence warrants in payment of claims passed by the Board of Audit, which claims had not been acted on by the Board of Supervisors, but yet bore the Clerk's signature. The amount of these warrants was about $6,960,000. Ten vouchers for work done by Mr. Keyser, which had not passed the Board of Supervisors, were also put in evidence.

Mr. Rufus Andrews, counsel for Mr. Young, examined the vouchers produced, and said he found Mr. Young had not certified any of them.

Mr. Hawkins explained that he meant to say all the "warrants" had been certified by Mr. Young.

Mr. Hawkins then said that, with the permission of the committee, he would read a statement transmitted by the Controller to the Mayor, a copy of which would be handed to the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting.

Mr. Andrews objected, but the objection was overruled, and the following statements were read:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1873.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a report made to me relative to certain transactions of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, whose acts, I understand, are now the subject of investigation by a committee of the Board; and am very respectfully yours, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

SIR: I deem it my duty to call your attention to certain facts regarding the administration of the duties of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, which have come to my notice during an investigation of the late frauds against the County. I have examined the proceedings, in printed form, of the Board of Supervisors from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1873, for the purpose of ascertaining the dates of action by that Board, or by any of its committees upon the $6,312,541 37 of claims passed by the special or interim board, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Supervisors, and by the Controller, which interim board was created by section 4, chapter 483, of the Laws of 1870. I find no correspondence in amount between any of the bills purporting to have been audited by said interim board and any corresponding names to which reference is had in the printed proceedings above referred to, excepting the case or about $70,000 of minor claims.

This comparison of amounts shows that no claim passed by the interim board of audit had ever been referred to the Board of Supervisors or to any member or committee thereof, with the exception of the $70,000 of claims above referred to.

The resolution passed by the interim board directs the County Auditor to collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 24, 1870, and amounts now due thereon, and that the evidences of the same be on authorization of the same by the said Board of Supervisors or its appropriate committees on certificate of Clerk or President.

The remnant of these vouchers now in the Department of Finance show on their face either the full name of W. M. Tweed, or W. M. Tweed, Chairman, and E. Woodward, Clerk of Committee, purporting to certify to the correctness of bills incurred, on the authority of the Board of Supervisors.

An inspection of the list shows over 96 per cent. of the $6,312,541 37 passed by the interim board was for bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 24, 1870, and amounts now due thereon, and that the evidences of the same by an authorization of the same by the said Board of Supervisors or its appropriate committees on certificate of Clerk or President.

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The amount of these warrants was about $6,960,000. Ten vouchers for work done by Mr. Keyser, which had not passed the Board of Supervisors, were also put in evidence.

Mr. Rufus Andrews, counsel for Mr. Young, examined the vouchers produced, and said he found Mr. Young had not certified any of them.

Mr. Hawkins explained that he meant to say all the "warrants" had been certified by Mr. Young.

Mr. Hawkins then said that, with the permission of the committee, he would read a statement transmitted by the Controller to the Mayor, a copy of which would be handed to the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting.

Mr. Andrews objected, but the objection was overruled, and the following statements were read:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1873.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a report made to me relative to certain transactions of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, whose acts, I understand, are now the subject of investigation by a committee of the Board; and am very respectfully yours, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

SIR: I deem it my duty to call your attention to certain facts regarding the administration of the duties of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, which have come to my notice during an investigation of the late frauds against the County. I have examined the proceedings, in printed form, of the Board of Supervisors from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1873, for the purpose of ascertaining the dates of action by that Board, or by any of its committees upon the $6,312,541 37 of claims passed by the special or interim board, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Supervisors, and by the Controller, which interim board was created by section 4, chapter 483, of the Laws of 1870. I find no correspondence in amount between any of the bills purporting to have been audited by said interim board and any corresponding names to which reference is had in the printed proceedings above referred to, excepting the case or about $70,000 of minor claims.

This comparison of amounts shows that no claim passed by the interim board of audit had ever been referred to the Board of Supervisors or to any member or committee thereof, with the exception of the $70,000 of claims above referred to.

The resolution passed by the interim board directs the County Auditor to collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 24, 1870, and amounts now due thereon, and that the evidences of the same be on